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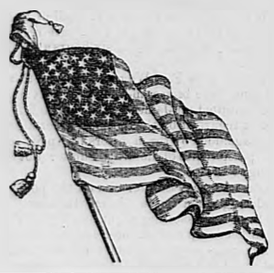


Poetry.

"Paddle Your Own Canoe."

BY ANNIE E. HOWE.

Up this world, and down this world,
And over this world and through,
Though drifted about,
And tossed without,
Why, "paddle your own canoe."

What though the sky is heavy with clouds,
Or shining a field of blue;
If the bleak wind blows,
Or the sunshine glows,
Still "paddle your own canoe."

What if breakers rise up ahead,
With dark waves rushing through,
Move steadily by
With a steadfast eye,
And "paddle your own canoe."

If a hurricane rise in the midnight skies,
And the stars are lost to view,
Glide safely along
With a smile and a song,
And "paddle your own canoe."

Up this world, and down this world,
And over this world and through,
Though weary and worn,
Bereft, and forlorn,
Still "paddle your own canoe."

Never give up when trials come,
Never grow sad and blue;
Never sit down
With a tear and a frown
But "paddle your own canoe."

There are daisies springing along the shores
Blooming and sweet for you;
There are rose-hued dyes
In the autumn skies,
Then "paddle your own canoe."

From Peterson's Magazine.

Fallen.

BY KATE KENDALL.

Hush! for a hero is lying,
Wistfully watching for morn:
Hush, for a hero is dying,
He heeds not the glimmering dawn—
His spirit is gone.

Tenderly! home to a mother
Ye're bearing her patriot son,
Tenderly! there is another,
A widowed betrothed become—
In her misery dumb.

Lovingly: down where spring violets
Blow, lay that fearless young head,
Lovingly! let this sweet coverlet,
Woven with dahlias be spread—
O'er his head.

Softly: disturb not his slumber,
Break not his undreaming rest;
Softly! our tender earth mother,
Cradles her child on her breast—
So let him rest.

Miscellany.

TOM ELLIOT'S FIRST PARTY.

BY M. L. WHEELER.

I, Tom Elliot, graduated at "Old Harvard," with all due honors, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty. My grandmother, kind old lady, had furnished me with the necessary amount to carry me through college, stimulated by the vain hope that I might take a serious turn of mind, after sowing my wild oats, study for the ministry, and accomplish an everlasting amount of good by converting souls to glory. But I persuaded myself that I was not fitted for the holy profession, and while endeavoring to decide which of the other professions I should adopt to win for myself immortal fame, I received a letter from my almost-forgotten cousin Helen, who had married a retired merchant of Boston, and removed to the town of Wellington, about fifty miles distant from Cambridge, requesting me to produce a teacher of languages, for the Wellington Academy. Helen's husband, Mr. Murray, had been chosen chairman of the school committee of Wellington, and upon him had devolved the duty of supplying the vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the instructors of the institution.—Cousin Helen had thought it possible that I might be able to recommend some one of my college friends for the office, and for that purpose had written to me, asking my assistance. It occurred to me that perhaps I had a talent for "teaching the young idea how to shoot." Why not? With the object of replenishing my empty purse in view, I resolved to make a trial. Accordingly I presented myself before the school committee with testimonials of my ability, signed by several of the professors of the university; and after a vigorous examination, during which I satisfied the committee in regard to my thorough knowledge of the conjugation of Latin verbs, and the solving of algebraical problems, I was duly installed as teacher of languages and mathematics in Wellington Academy.

Soon after this event, Squire Leonard's lady issued invitations among the *elite* of Wellington for a select party to be given in my honor.

'Confound Mrs. Leonard and her party!' I exclaimed on the reception of my invitation.

'Why, Tom, you barbarian? Aren't you ashamed of yourself? You ought to feel flattered by Mrs. Leonard's attention,' said my cousin Helen.

'Humph! But what shall I do with myself? I asked. 'I haven't the sligh.est idea.'

'Do with yourself? What all the other gentlemen do,' replied Helen—'make themselves agreeable to the ladies.'

'I fear that I shall not be able to do much in that way,' I answered. 'I haven't small talk enough at my command.'

'Vastly complimentary!' retorted my fair cousin, laughingly. 'But you'll be obliged to stoop to the level of common mortals next Thursday evening.'

Finding escape out of the question, I ordered a pair of white kids, and resigned myself to my fate, looking forward to the appointed time with anything but pleasurable emotions.

Parties had always been my especial detestation, and I had often wondered what benefit society derived from them. After many profound cogitations on the subject, I arrived at the conclusion that they enabled ladies and gentlemen of fashion to kill time, and afforded a good opportunity for young ladies to show themselves off to advantage, and entangle young men in the snares of Cupid and Hymen. I had never found the hours hanging heavily on my hands, nor was I matrimonially inclined, and therefore parties were a bore to me.

The eventful evening arrived, and having arrayed myself with the most scrupulous care, and ascertained by numerous consultations with my mirror that I was all right, I accompanied Mrs. Murray to the residence of Squire Leonard.

Every eye was turned in the direction of the door as our names were announced, and we entered the well-fitted parlor. I felt decidedly out of place, and heartily wished myself at home again. I could rattle off at an examination, an extempore translation of a passage that I had never before seen with such rapidity as to puzzle the professor, or hold half hour's altercation in the recitation room with the tutor on the proper reading of a line in Horace; and since that time I have delivered lectures, addressed political assemblies, called on particular friends to borrow money, and perform various other acts which require an extra amount of assurance; but I have never felt so much embarrassed as on entering Mrs. Leonard's parlors.

I was cordially received by Squire Leonard, and presented to his wife, and in a short space of time that lady had presented me to almost every one in the room, and finally left me in company with a niece of Squire Leonard's—Miss Jackson, a young lady of moderate pretentions to beauty, with whom I was expected to fall in love.

After exchanging the usual civilities, Miss Jackson contemplated her shoes with remarkable assiduity, while I took a comprehensive survey of my pumps. In this situation we stood for several minutes; at length I made desperate attempts to open a conversation, by saying:

'Very warm evening, Miss Jackson.'

'Yes,' replied the lady.

'But it was warmer yesterday,' continued I, vigorously following up my first movement.

Miss Jackson assented to this proposition likewise.

There was another long pause. I began to feel queerly. The more I desired to say something, the more I didn't know what to say.—Suddenly an idea flashed across my mind, and was pressed into service.

'Have you seen the exhibition, Miss Jackson?' I asked.

'No I have not,' was the answer.

Just at that moment Squire Leonard came forward, saying, 'We are going to dance. You will lead off with Miss Jackson; Mrs. Leonard does not dance.'

We took our places, and the music commenced I lead my partner through the dance with rather an awkward grace, I imagine, treading on her toes occasionally, and nearly running over a very small young lady, who was my *vis a vis*.

The company decided that it was to warm for dancing, and proposed to have a little music by way of variety. Accordingly demand was made upon Miss Jackson. I lead her to the piano, and she sang and played a few popular airs, in a common-place manner, and then resigned her place to a young lady, who after declaring that she never sang, and that she didn't know what to sing, selected a beautiful Scotch ballad. The lovely *artiste* commenced, and lengthened out the sweet strains until I thought she would never *end*. Annoyed beyond measure by the performance, I leaned my head against the wall and sought the last refuge of the miserable—*sleep*.

I was awakened by a grand crash. A young lady with any amount of mouth, and a very small quantity of nose, was banging away upon the unfortunate instrument, and singing in shrillest treble a song in some unknown tongue, while a young gentleman stood by accompanying her in the deepest base. I listened out of pure astonishment, but was unable to distinguish a single word.

The duet, like all things earthly, came to an end in the course of time. Some one had carried off Miss Jackson, and I was left to my own resources. I was feeling extremely foolish, when a very pretty girl dropped her fan. I sprang forward and seized the fallen article, nearly demolishing an exquisite who was advancing for the same object, and turned to present it to the fair owner. A waiter was just passing with a tray of hot stewed oysters, and in turning, I ran against him; he fell over, and the contents of the tray poured, a perfect cataract, into the lady's lap.

There was a scream—a general rush. I waited to hear no more, but darted from the house, and I never have been to a party since.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—George Martinson, a gentleman well advanced in years, and well known in this city, died some eight or nine months ago, leaving a handsome property. His heirs were his widow and two or three children. There was also an adopted daughter. Careful search was made but no will could be discovered, so the estate went into probate. The six months allowed were just expiring, and next day the property was to be divided among the heirs. The *Press* says that day the widow noticed an old pair of pantaloons of her husband's hanging in the cellar-way, and gave them to an Irish woman at work for her, saying she could wash them up, and may be they'd be good for something. As she took them to the washtub she felt a paper in one of the pockets. It was the missing will. Among the bequests it gave the house and lot, worth $5000 to the adopted daughter.—*Hartford Courant.*

SIEGES.—An exchange alludes to the siege of Vicksburg as one of the most protracted on record. It was shown by another newspaper that, considering its importance, it was one of the shortest; that the Turks sat before Vienna a whole year; Magdeburg held out against Tilly for months; Gaeta resisted the Sardinians four months; and the Mexicans, at Peubla, held the French at bay for as long a period. The siege of Byzantium, by the Roman Emperor Serverus, in his war against his rival, Pescennius Niger, for the emperial purple, was more protracted than any of these. It lasted three years, and the city then only surrendered to famine. The city was defended with such signal ability by the engineer, (Priscus) that he escaped the fate of the magistrates and soldiers of the city, who were all put to the sword, and was taken into the service of the conqueror. Indeed, history is full of sieges much more protracted than that of Vicksburg.

WELLER ON HIS FARM.

The Almeda (Cal.) *Herald*, tells the following anecdote of Ex-Governor Weller, which is worth publishing:

It seems that a few days since, one of those persons who are often met with in this country seeking for employment, came to the premises of his Excellency, and found him pruning his vineyard, which employment made it necessary to divest himself of his coat, and altogether give him the outward appearance of a day laborer. The stranger approached the Governor, and the following colloquy ensued:

'I say, captain, does the man who owns these premises want to hire any more help?'

'No sir, I think not; he has all the help he wants at present.'

'Right nice place this?'

'Yes, this is a very nice farm.'

'Well, captain, if it is a fair question, what wages do you get here?'

'Oh, I only get my board and clothes, and nothing to brag of at that.'

'You must be harder up than I am, to work for them prices.'

The Governor allowed his interogator to depart without correcting his mistake, and he continued to use the pruning-knife.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A FEMALE ROPEWALKER. The London *Herald* of the 23d ult. has the following narrative:

"Aston Park, a short distance from Birmingham, was the scene of a sad occurence on Monday evening. A woman, calling herself the 'Female Blondin,' fell from a rope suspended thirty yards above the green-sward, and was killed on the spot, death being instantaneous. The poor creature had been engaged to go through her perilous performance on the occasion of a *fete* held in the park, and there were many thousands of persons present. The rope on which the performance was to take place is said to have been so worn and decayed that one of the officials at the hall described it last Saturday as 'a rope on which he would not allow a dog to go.' This frail cord was about thirty yards in length, was suspended between two trees at the altitude described, and fastened around the trunk of each tree. One extremity of the rope was carried over a trestle, on which was a resting place for the performer. Midway between this and the tree to which the other end of the rope was attached another trestle. Both ends of the rope (which seemed to be about an inch and a half in diameter) were secured by others fixed to stakes driven firmly in the ground. This work was done under the superintendence of the woman's husband. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the performer ascended the landing place amid the cheers of the crowd. She was attended by her husband, who gave her the balancing pole and chalked her boots. The band struck up a lively air, and as it did so Mme. Geneive stepped cautiously and apparently with some degree of hesitation on the rope. She walked about half its length, knelt and stood upon one leg, then returned to her resting-place. At this point her husband stepped forward and attached a couple of steel chains to his wife's ankles and wrists. Again the poor creature moved forward, evidently in no spirit of confidence; but she walked slowly along the entire length of the rope, reaching the opposite resting place in safety. An attendant approached and removed the chains, and at the same time placing a bag over her head, with an additional blindfold. In this condition the woman again moved on the rope; she held the balancing pole in her hands, and cautiously put her feet to feel her way. She had trodden out three faltering steps when the rope collapsed, the platform on which the attendant was standing fell back, and the poor woman was dashed to the ground. Her death was instantaneous. Surgical aid was at hand, but it was of no avail. Concussion of the brain or injury to the spine was in all probability the cause of death."

PREACHING A PRACTICAL SERMON.—A number of years ago, Parson B——preached in a town in the interior of this State. A sound the ologian was Parson B——, as a polished volume of his sermons evince; but like many clergymen of the past generation, he was too much given to preaching 'doctrinal sermons,' to the exclusion of practical themes; at least, so thought one of his parishoners, Mr. C——

'Mr. B——,' said he one day to the clergyman, 'we know all about the doctrines by this time. Why don't you preach real, practical discourses?'

'Oh, very well. If you wish it, I will do so. Next Sunday I will preach a practical sermon.'

Sunday morning came, and an unusually large audience, attracted by the report of the promised novelty, were in attendance. The preliminary services were performed, and the parson announced his text. 'Opening his subject,' he said he should make a practical application to his hearers. He then commenced at the head of the aisle, calling each member of the congregation by name, and pointing out his special faults. One was a little inclined to indulge in creature comforts, another was a terrible man at a bargain, and so on. While in mid volley, the door of the church opened, and Dr. S——entered.

'There,' went on the parson, 'there is Dr. S——coming in, in the middle of services, just as usual, and disturbing the whole congregation. He does it just to make people believe that he can't get to church in season; but it isn't so—he has not been called to visit a patient on a Sunday morning for three months.

Thus went on the worthy clergyman. At last he came to Mr. C——, who had requested a practical sermon.

'And now,' said he, 'here is Mr. C——; he's a merchant—what does he do? why, he stays at home on Sunday afternoons to write business letters. If he gets a lot of goods up from New York on Saturday night, he goes to the store and marks them on Sunday, so as to have them all ready for sale on Monday morning. that's how he keeps the Sabbath; and he isn't satisfied with doctrinal sermons; he wants practical ones.'

At the conclusion of the services the parson walked up to Mr. C——, and asked him how he liked the 'practical sermon.'

'Mr. B——,' was the reply, 'preach what you please after this. I'll never attempt to direct you again.'

HORSEMANSHIP IN CHILI.—Darwin, in his 'Researches in South America,' gives the following account of mastering and training the horse in Chili:

The power of man even the horse, and the facility with which he is taught the most surprising and wonderful feats of skill, is truly astonishing. The Guanchos are well known to be perfect riders. The idea of being thrown (let the horse do what he likes) never enters their heads. Their criterion of a good rider is a man who can manage an untamed colt, or who if his horse falls, alights on his feet, or who can perform other such exploits. I have heard of a man betting that he would throw his horse down twenty times, and that nineteen times he would not fall himself. I recollect seeing a Gaucho riding a very subborn horse, which three times successively reared so heigh as to fall backwards with great violence.—The man judged with uncommon coolness the proper moment of slipping off—not an instant before or after the right time; and as soon as the horse got up, the man jumped on his back; at last they started off in a gallop.

Error loves to walk arm in arm with truth to make itself thought respectable.

A CANADIAN COURTSHIP.

There is a certain season in the Canadian climate which is called the Indian summer. The exact period which it lasts, when it begins, or when it ends I believe no one can tell, and I have heard its existence denied altogether. Be this as it may, the month of October, which is usually acknowledged to be the month in which this spell of bright weather makes its appearance, is a month containing days unequalled in warmth and brilliancy even by the most charming in the sunny Mediterranean. The atmosphere is clear, the sun not too powerful; the distance of ever changing purple, and the autumnal tints of the foliage, are exquisite beyond description. In all wooded countries, the fall of the sere and yellow leaf is preceded by rich effects of color; but in Canada this is peculiarly and strikingly the case. Here the monotonous green of the summer landscape gives way to a patchwork of colors varying from the brightest crimson to a deep and mellow brown, picked out by shades of yellow, purple, and black, and brought into stronger contrast by the pure and delicate greys of the white bark of the American birch tree, and by the heavy and sombre shadows of the pines.—Nor is water, and the thousand reflections which it affords, wanting to the picture. The wood-margined lake, fed by rivers and brooklets dashing over boulders and water-worn rocks,—here whirling and seething in miniature rapids, there gathering dull and sluggish in lathomless pools,—is a true type of Canadian forest scenery. In its placid surface, or in the shifting mirror of the river, more broken and varied, the gorgeous hues, the tangled intricacy of the forest, the blue sky flecked with clouds, are seen sparkling and inverted. There is a tranquility which harmonises well with all the charms of this highly painted landscape, and which is unbroken but by the wild notes of strange birds and the murmur of the waters.

In a scene such as this, stretched at the bottom of a light skiff, a small lug-sail set, an almost imperceptible breeze aiding the slow current of the river in carrying him along, lay Lieutenant Cuthbert Campbell, of His Majesty's—th regiment, not insensible to the beauties of nature which surrounded him. He was, indeed, alive to beauty under all its aspects. He appreciated good scenery with all the enthusiasm of an artist, and he adored female loveliness with the enthusiasm of a devotee. He was not averse to a good dinner, and the points of a perfect horse would call forth his liveliest raptures. In fact, his tastes were as comprehensive as those of the Lord Mayor's fool, who liked everything that was good; nor is this, I fancy, saying anything to his discredit. On this particular occasion his peculiar sense and appreciation of the beautiful was evinced by his enjoyment of this glorious day of the Indian summer, as he was borne lazily down the stream. In his boat was a double-barrelled gun, a brace of wild ducks, and a sketch-book—sufficient evidences as to his day's amusement.

His eyes were half closed,—he might possibly have been dozing; but he was well acquainted with his whereabouts, and did not give much heed to his course The speed of his boat increased, but he was unaware of it. He got farther from the bank, under which he had been sailing, more into the current in the centre of the river; but the ripple of the small wave as the boat cut through the water did not waken him to consciousness. Suddenly he started, for he seemed to hear a faint 'hilloa' from what he thought was the far-off bank, and springing up, he found to his dismay that he was in the middle of the stream, moving along with a speed at which he was startled. He saw two figures waving a handkerchief and pointing down stream. Looking ahead, Campbell saw small breakers, and heard the rushing of waters. 'Good heavens! the rapids of St. Marie!' In a few moments he would be in the middle of the rocks and breakers, and, in his unskilled hands, his cockle shell of a boat would not live a moment. He put down the helm, threw the skiff up in the wind, and bore for the shore. But the breeze was light, and the current so rapid, that, drifting and falling away, she would not run close-hauled, and it seemed that he was nearing the breakers faster than the land.—Presently he saw the two figures who had warned him of his danger, launch a small skiff, and row rapidly under the bank. He could distinguish that in this part the water was quite smooth, being sheltered by a jutting headland from the influence of the current; and he knew that, could he reach this, he would be safe.—He had some hundred yards yet to make to smooth water, but he was close to the outskirts of the rapids, and there were more rocks raising their heads here and there. He could not steer between them. The current took command of the skiff, and a sudden jar confirmed his worst forebodings. The light boat swayed round as if on a pivot, filled rapidly and was just settling to go down, when Campbell, seizing his gun, committed himself to the waters, striking out boldly with one hand. He heard voices encouraging him as he struggled manfully with the current, and his strength gradually failed him. He was still far from shore—he was going down—the waters were gathering over his head, and he became insensible.

He found himself lying on the greensward when his senses returned, and the first sight which met his astonished eyes was a fair face looking anxiously into his, fair ringlets brushing his cheek, a warm hand resting on his heart, to ascertain if life were indeed extinct; while beside him knelt another female figure chafing his hands to restore animation. The situation, if embarrassing, was, at least, less so to him who was the passive subject of so much tender solicitude. The fair doctor seemed to testify to the strangeness of the tableau, and blushing faintly, transferred her hand from the heart to the wrist, where she felt his pulse with great gravity. She who had been chafing his hands rested from her labors, and in a few moments Campbell was able to raise himself and collect his scattered wits.

He looked at his brave rescuers with a sort of blank astonishment, and his countenance must have seemed peculiarly sheepish to the young ladies, for they both burst out laughing, thus effectually dispelling the awkwardness of the moment.

'You must excuse our unladylike introduction of ourselves,' said one of them; 'but you were struggling in the water, and our boathook was so temptingly near, that we could not avoid catching you by the collar. Our father is Mr. Munsen, and our house is not many hundred yards away. If you can walk so far, we shall be able, I hope, to give you some dry clothes, and restore you completely.

To be at one moment at the point of death, and at the next to find oneself in the hands of two fair daughters of Eve, and an object of interest to bright eyes is a sufficiently satisfactory termination to the accident of shipwreck. Our two young members of the humane society were moreover prepossessing enough to assure Campbell that he had fallen on his legs,—metaphorically, I mean; for at this precise period he was seated on the grass. Coarse stuff dresses could not spoil graceful figures; stout boots could not hide the shapeliness of pretty feet; nor could hideous sun-bonnets repress the luxuriance of light tresses, charmingly disarranged by the exertions of their owners. The picture was so attractive to the gazing lieutenant, that his recovery was, I fear, purposely delayed.—At length, leaning upon his gun, he crawled along, and the trio made their way by a forest path, carpeted by fir spindles, towards the house.

After so strange an introduction, it would not have been in nature to have stood on farther ceremony, and the insinuating soldier was soon on capital terms with his new friends. He explained that he was quartered up the river at Fort Charles, with a detachment of his regiment, and that he had started on a shooting and sketching expedition down the stream, and had given himself up for lost when he saw the rapids ahead.

'Indeed I must thank you very much,' he added, looking carefully at both of them, and painfully perplexed as to which he liked best: but for your prompt help I should have been done for altogether.'

'Yes, it is fortunate,' said the one who had been feeling his pulse, 'that Eleanor and I are such accomplished boatwomen. But Eleanor deserves your thanks most, for she was the first to see you

Campbell was wavering.

'Yes; but, Zaydee, you pulled him out with the boathook,' said the other.

This settled the matter. Campbell gave in his allegiance to Zaydee on the spot.

At this moment they came in sight of the house. It was a wooden-built mansion of two stories, with coach-houses and barns, and was situated in the midst of a clearing of some acres the greater part of which was under cultivation the various fields hedged by that strangest of all barries, a snake fence. Here Campbell found Mr. Munsen, a cheery old gentleman, who had come out to the country many years ago as a settler, but whose heart was still in the old country. There was no mother. Mrs. Munsen had died soon after his arrival in the colony. Our friend was soon comfortably ensconced at St. Olave, as Mr Munsn's place was called, and here let us leave him.

Meanwhile, as the day passed by, there was considerable excitement up at the barracks about Campbell's prolonged absence. His servant could give no account of him that night and on the following morning he was still missing. One or two of the fellows had started off in search of him, fearful lest he might have met with some accident, when all fears were set at rest by the appearance of the individual himself. His account of his misadventures, and his glowing description of the Misses Munsen, raised the curiosity and envy of half the mess. It was unanimously resolved that this rich vein of conviviality upon which Campbell had hit should be worked out, and before another month was passed, most of the detachment were excellent friends at St. Olave.

The first snow had fallen, and the roads, bad in the summer-time, were now more favorable to traveling. It seemed that since the reign of sleighs had commenced, the distance between Munsen's house and the barracks was considerably diminished. So, evidently, thought old Munsen; for within a week of its being practicable, he drove his smart trotting pony and sleigh into the square. His get-up is worth a description. A blanket, having been dyed blue, was converted into a box coat, ornamented at the shoulders, on the cuffs, down the seams, and everywhere possible, with red braid; a crimson sash encircled his waist; his jolly old face and clean-shaven chin peered out from under a fur cap as big as a busby. He wore enormous fur gloves and moccasins done in fancy work, with porcupine quills. Such is the costume *de rigueur* in Canada in winter-time. Picturesque enough in a country where the background is white for six months of the year, and harmonizing well with the vivid decorations of the houses, upon the various parts of which most of the primitive colors are recklessly expended. The girls had made up their minds, Mr. Munsen said, to have a picnic to Mire falls and there was to be a great gathering, and a fiddler; and would we fellows join them? Would we? Why of course we would! The old gentleman was forcibly carried off to lunch before he could utter another word.

Two days afterwards, the fortunate owners of sleighs and harnesses, and the unfortunate men, who, not possessing such chattels, could raise conveyance in the neighborhood, collected in the barrack square to start on their expedition. The couples had long been chosen. The first sleigh pic-nic of the winter season had been discussed long before the summer season was over. Where it was to be, who was to drive whom, how the old people were to go, and the provisions, and the fiddler, had been decisively settled weeks and weeks before. The preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged, the only other requisite was the winter and the snow. They had now arrived; the long looked-for day had actually dawned.

It must be acknowledged that the excitement of a sleigh drive and the enjoyment of a sleigh pic-nic are considerably heightened by the facts, that a sleigh holds only two, and that it would be a solecism in Canadian good breeding for the charioteer and the passenger to be of the same sex. There is an absence of conventionality about the thing that is positively delightful.—There is no necessity to manœuvre about your companion for the journey. There is no lynx-eyed mamma to be inveigled into a corner by a confederate, and to be kept employed while her daughter is whisked away surreptitiously. You need not be afraid what people will say if you drive Miss B. ten miles or more to the scene of action, dance a great many consecutive dances with her, and then drive her ten miles home again. The watchful scandal-mongers and keen matchmakers, who would make out of such a day's events at least a proposal and an engagement in the old country, here view the matter with the calmest indifference. Every one does it; at least, such was the case at the time I am writing. If Miss B. has no personal objection to your society—that is to say, if you are not an unmitigated brute, or a monster without a redeeming point—drive up to her door in the broad sunlight and demand her at her parent's hands for the day. Make a requisition on the father for the daughter, pack her up carefully beside you in the buffalo robes, crack your whip, and join the file of sleighs. No action for breach of promise will fall upon you like a thunderbolt; nor will her friends tremble at the impropriety of her being alone with a gentleman; nor will she shudder at the thought of being confined to your safe keeping for the journey. The roadway is narrow and well beaten; and on either side are deep snow banks, soft enough; while there is not far to fall, should there by any chance be a spill.

Snugly seated by the side of her cavalier, Zaydee Munsen was driven to Mire Falls. What would my reader talk about to a young lady of eighteen or nineteen, who had pulled him out of the water with a boathook? And if the same young person had a beautiful complexion, and a way of looking at you when you spoke, as if your words were too precious to be lost, would not these be sufficient to loosen the tongues of the most taciturn? Campbell and his 'life-preserver,' as he called her, were on good enough terms to while away the ten miles without feeling bored with one another, and I dare say they were both sorry enough when they got to the end of their journey.

Let me condense the details of the picnic—how the sleighs and horses were put up at a neighboring farm; how the biggest barn, which was warmed by a stove, was converted into an impromptu ball-room; and how they all danced and ate and drank and squeezed one another's hands. And the night came on apace, and it was time to start home. There was no moon—an error in the arrangement of the party, for there is surely no greater enjoyment than to drive home by moonlight,—but it was as dark as pitch, and a few flakes of snow were falling. The temperature was higher than it had been—a sure prognostic of an approaching snow storm; and Mr. Munsen trotted about his preparations, anxious to get away at once. He led the way himself, because he knew the road best, the others following close in his wake. By some unaccountable reason Campbell found his sleigh the last of the string. He was a little late in starting, I fear. Was it that Miss Zaydee could not find her hood? or that the packing up was a longer process than it should have been, and that he was anxious to secure the health of his partner? Whatever the cause, his was the last sleigh to leave the yard; but the jingling of the bells of the sleigh in front, and the sound of the voices of Captain Chandler and the other Miss Munsen who were its occupants, were sufficient guides as to his road.

In the mean time it came to snow pretty heavily. The front of the sleigh and the exposed positions of the dresses of its occupants were soon covered with white; but the horse kept steadily on his road, and the music in front was perfectly audible. I do not know by what means it came to pass, but very suddenly the centre of gravity of the sleigh was displaced, and Campbell found himself seated on a snow bank, while Miss Zaydee, still fastened in by the buffalo robes, was struggling to free herself, and making but faint cries for assistance, for the sleigh was on its side, and her head was in the soft snow. I am inclined to think that Campbell had been so much engrossed in conversation, that his driving had become too careless even for those easy roads. There had been a drift in this place, and there was a bank of snow with a steep incline to raise one runner high enough to disturb the equilibrium of the sleigh, and to cause the catastrophe which it has been my duty to record.

Campbell rushed to the rescue. Miss Zaydee was soon extricated, but the sleigh was not so easily managed. After some severe exertions it was righted, but there had been a delay of at least half an hour before they proceeded on their way.

'The inhuman wretches!' indignantly exclaimed Campbell; 'they might have waited to give us some help, or to see if we were injured. I wonder whether they heard your screams, Miss Munsen? But what are we to do now?,

'Oh, go on; as long as we can see the snake fence on your right there, there is no danger of getting off the road. Capt. Chandler and my sister must have been very much occupied not to have heard my signals of distress?'

The prospect was — anything but lively. There was, indeed, some cause for alarm. A deathlike stillness increased the heavy gloom of the night. The flakes of snow got into every imaginable crevice. Campbell's whiskers were whitened by this untaxed powder, and a good-sized morsel of coagulated moisture occasionally made his eyeballs tingle. Zaydee had put down her veil—originally black, now white as the chaste headgear of a novice, or the orange-blossomed gauze of a blushing bride—There was a certain amount of awkwardness about the whole affair. To be seated in a sleigh at a late hour of the night, with a young lady, and in the midst of a furious snowstorm, was good for the nerves of the young soldier, upon whom rested the responsibility of the situation. Somewhere in the road there was a turn which made straight for Mr. Munsen's house, but there was no landmarks, to indicate the arrival at this important point. It is difficult to distinguish a cross-road in broad daylight, for there is a sameness and similarity about a forest path which is sufficiently perplexing; at night, then, and through an atmospheric medium thickened by snow-flakes to the consistency of pea soup, it became absolutely impossible to pilot the way. To the horse was committed the trust, and as he jogged along, Miss Munsen and our friend continued their conversation.

'This must be Lebrun's wood,' said Zaydee, as they left the snake fence, and plunged into the depths of a still darker abyss. Lebrun was a settler near Mr. Munsen.

'The turn, then, is at the clearing at the other end of the wood;' and when they had traversed it they did find a turning, down which the horse made his way of his own accord.

'We ought not to be more than two miles from the house now,' said the young lady. 'I wish we were at the end of our journey. What on earth is to become of us if we do not get home soon? As it is, the runners can hardly get through the new snow.'

'The horse has lots of 'go' in him still.'

But the horse did not seem to agree with him, for his pace was manifestly abating. Perhaps, thinking that he had a great deal before him he concluded it was better to strike work. On! on! the bells kept up their drowzy tinkle, and the snow fell. It seemed at least an hour since they had turned down the road. No house in sight, nothing by which they could distinguish where they were.

Another hour passed in the same way. The amount of work done by the horse was gradually becoming less and less.

'Upon my word, I believe we are on the wrong road,' exclaimed Campbell.

'Good heavens! what shall we do?—what will people say? Oh, Mr. Campbell, suppose we have really lost our way!'

Campbell was rather puzzled.

'We must keep on,' he said; 'we should get into a frightful mess if we turned back;' and they did keep on, and the horse became very lazy and sluggish, and there was a melancholy heaviness creeping over these benighted young people.

'We shall be buried under a snow heap,' said poor Campbell, 'as the babes in the wood' were buried under leaves; and they will find us when the summer comes, and the snow melts:—three skeletons, to be resolved by comparative anatomists into two human and one equine; and there will be a sleigh in very fair preservation.'

But why prolong the description? why make the reader the unwilling partner of this dreary journey? An apparently interminable journey it was. But the lane which has no turning must be as long as the single cow's tail which would reach to the moon; and the road through Lebrun's wood, as our bewildered ones defined it, with a topographical inaccuracy which would have startled them had they known how wide they were of the mark, eventually turned a corner, and, behold! the barking of a dog at the unwonted sound of the bells, heralded their approach to the busy haunts of men. A glimmering light, pale and indistinct in the snow fog, opened up a prospect of deliverance.

Sadly shaken, almost shipwrecked, these navigators of the lonesome woods and gloomy paths were scarcely less surprised to find a habitation than were the denizens thereof at such an unlooked for appearance.

The good settler made a practice of such hospitality as suited the desert character of the situation. His wife volunteered to share her room with Miss Munsen, and the sturdy husband and Campbell, having housed the horse and sleigh, made shift before the fire with buffalo robes and pipes.

It appears that it was close on midnight.—They must have been journeying for five hours at the least, for the hut wherein they took refuge was about seventeen or eighteen miles from Mr. Munsen's, and any possibility of communicating that night with St. Olave seemed out of the question.

Campbell, rolled up in the buffalo robes, as he lay before the fire, watched the fresh logs crackle on the hearth, and noted the fitful glare light up each article in the rude hut. The smoke of his tobacco curled in fantastic wreaths, rising one above another; and his thoughts, becoming indentified with these gyrations, twisted about the events of the day, piling them up in rapid succession, till the summit of the fabric was lost in space, and the culminating point of the day's proceedings became as impalpable as the lightest curl of smoke which had melted away and was diffused in atmosphere. Circle after circle from his pipe, link followed link in the chain of his ideas, but the end was still far away. In vain he tried to follow out some tangible line of argument to deduce some satisfactory conclusion to so unfortunate a catastrophe. Mr. Munsen would be so furious.—How were the men at the fort to faced? Was little Zaydee to be the victim of the miserable criticisms of the society at St. Olave? How was his arrival at a point seventeen miles out of the road to be explained away? And, without looking so far ahead, without anticipating any hideous scandal, how on earth was Miss Munsen to be restored to her family? The misadventures of a night upset, and a mistaken road, might blow over; but if the storm should last through two or three days, how must so protracted an absence effect Miss Munsen? He would start at daylight, he was determined, and snow shoe it to St Olave. His appearance, too, would allay anxiety at Mr. Munsen's, and set every thing at rest. But could he leave her alone with these strange settlers? She would be bored to death. Besides, how delightful it would be to be able to talk to her all day?—What long confidential chats they might have together! Mrs. Settler, whatever her name might be, should do propriety, and the male Settler should do messenger to St. Olave. His absence would not be felt. Zaydee would not care to talk to him, and might possibly be annoyed if Campbell did not remain to protect her in this strange place; so our hero settled it pleasantly enough; and the chain seemed approaching a limit, and the pipe was smoked out; so he settled himself to sleep, with a sweet little voice singing in his ears, marred sometimes by the dull jangling of the bells, while his dreams were haunted by visions of his sleigh partner, and the boathook in the rapids of St. Marie.

Up betimes, the settler, McTavish by name, was persuaded to start for Mr. Munsen's.—When Zaydee made her appearance, she was as fresh and blooming as if nothing had happened; and Campbell, in the absence of the master of the house, having sawn up the wood, fetched the water, and lit the fire, Zaydee assisted Mrs. McTavish in preparing breakfast. Throughout the day the young couple were busily employed and did not find time for much of the *tete-a-tete* conversation which Campbell had promised himself. At night there was nothing from St. Olave.

'Are you getting tired of the confinement, Miss Zaydee?' said Campbell. 'This is very monotonous for you. There is a sameness, too about the society.'

Zaydee blushed a little, and said, 'I suppose papa will be here to fetch me to-morrow,' and disappeared into the inner room.

Campbell, again on the buffalo robe before the fire, pursued his cogitations, and seemed to see his way a little more clearly than he had done the night before. 'There is no better way you may depend upon it,' thought he to himself, 'of testing a girl, and seeing what she is worth, than putting her in some strange dilemma, such as the present one.' Somehow the curlings of his tobacco smoke became circular, and glistened like gold in the firelight and a taper finger seemed to rise up to take the ring.

The second day passed much as the first.—Mrs. Tavish seemed a good deal in the way; but it would ill become me to detail all the love passages which occurred. There was yet no sign of deliverance, and the buffalo robes were once more the silent confidants of Campbell's secrets.

The third day, after breakfast, Zaydee, having helped wash the dishes, proceeded to make some bread for the day's consumption. She tucked up the sleeve of her dress, and bustled about, made the dough, baked it, and behaved altogether in the most methodical manner.—But Campdell was as agitated and nervous as she was composed. He followed her about the room; he made clumsy attempts to help her; he burnt several loaves and his own fingers.

'It is of no use!' at last he cried: I can stand it no longer. I must say it, even if you are angry with me. I could not remain silent another moment, if this was the last word I were to speak. Do forgive my taking advantage of our position, but do not drive me away.'

Zaydee opened her blue eyes at the commencement of this speech, but she drooped her head and blushed a good deal before it was ended.

'Say that you will be my own little wife. How could I ever part with you now?' continued the presumptuous youth, as he drew closer toward her, and slipped his arm around her waist, stooping his head to seal the engagement, when—

In rushed Mr. Munsen's Newfoundland dog, and the old gentleman himself followed so close behind, that the young lovers had hardly time to fly asunder, like the pith balls of an electroscope, after the manner of lovers surprised.

'You scoundrel!' shouted the old man, 'you shall pay for this!'

'Mr. Munsen,' said Campbell, with a dignified air, 'you are just come in time to receive my proposals for your daughter's hand.'

A blank look from one to another, a hearty laugh from all three, and Mr. Munsen said, 'Why could you not have proposed at St. Olave, instead of coming to this out-of-the-way place, and terrifying us all to death by your disappearance?'

'It is about as ridiculous an affair as I have ever known,

The Rockland Gazette,

Saturday, August 15, 1863.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and No. 6 State Street, Boston, are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the rates required by us.

Union County Convention,

The citizens of the County of Knox who are unconditionally loyal to the Government of the United States and support all its measure for the suppression of the rebellion are invited to send delegates to a convention to be held in ATLANTIC HALL, in the city of Rockland, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Treasurer, Clerks of the Courts, one County Commissioners, and two Senators, and for the transaction of any other business properly coming before the convention.

Basis of Representation same as that of the late Union State Convention. Towns will be entitled to delegates as follows:—Appleton 4, Camden 10, Cushing 2, Friendship 2, Hope 3, Matinicus Isle 1, Muscle Ridge Plantation 1, North Haven 3, Rockland 16, South Thomaston 4, St George 6, Thomaston 8, Union 5, Vinalhaven 4, Washington 4 Warren 6.

GEORGE W. FRENCH,
PAUL STEVENS,
Chairman of Republican and Union Democratic County Committees.

Improve the Hour.

There never has been a time in the progress of the Rebellion so favorable for the speedy termination of the war as the present. In the early stages of the war we were prone to over-confident expectations of immediate success, arising from ignorance of the extent and character of the Rebellion and the resources and determination of the enemy; but now our hopes for the speedy restoration of the national authority may rest upon the most reasonable estimate of the enemy's resources and remaining power for successful resistance. Such an estimate tells us that conscription has nearly done its utmost in recruiting the armies of the so-called Confederacy; that the Rebel soldiers are getting tired of the war; that in many localities the desire for a return to the Union and its blessings is daily gaining strength; that the threat of the Rebels to use their negroes as conscripts is a last resort of desperation, which would be a failure, as withdrawing the means of feeding and clothing the Rebel army, as well as from the unreliability of such a force, compelled to fight to rivet the chains of bondage upon their own race; and these facts, in connection with our recent victories and the daily narrowing territory of Rebellion, show us that the Union cause has won the decisive vantage, which needs only to be vigorously followed up to accomplish a speedy and final victory.

But it is to be remembered that these many hopeful indications of speedy success to our cause, are only fruitful of promise under the continued and vigorous application of all the superior means and resources of the government to crush the waning Rebellion. Relax our efforts, withdraw the vigorous pursuit of advantages gained, and many of the causes now aiding our arms to success will cease to operate in our favor, and the tide of Rebel resistance, now ebbing, may gain time to turn and flow again. We are not to regard the work as done, or the Rebel power as destroyed. The enemy has yet a formidable power of resistance, and a determination which will make the most of it. Our great advantage now is not *victory*, but *opportunity*. A vigorous policy will ensure us success, but delay and inefficiency will be fraught with much danger, and may prolong the war yet through many weary months. The Boston *Journal*, after alluding to the hopeful promises of success to our cause, has the following wise reminder of the dangers which will attend a neglect to improve our present opportunities:

"Still" [it says] "let us not for one moment forget that these signs may prove fallacious, and that they certainly will if we fail to make a wise use of the opportunity. Within a week the prospect may change. Our weakened forces in Virginia may be assailed with disastrous blows. Our operations at Charleston may be foiled. New and alarming outrages on our commerce may be perpetrated through the rebel iron-clads, which England still persists in sending out from her dockyards. Or the arm of the Government may be further paralyzed by the seditious machinations of our Copperheads at home. There is, indeed, no telling from what quarter the present bright prospects may be clouded, but our frequent experience already in the war admonishes us that the danger exists.

At all events, there is yet before us an immense rebel power unsubdued, defiant, menacing. Almost within telescopic view of our National Capitol, Gen. Lee has a veteran army 60,000 strong, even if it has not been reinforced since it recrossed the Potomac. This is an army which our own hardly felt competent to attack before it retired from the Maryland shore. In view of the increasing desperation of the rebel cause and of the necessity of retrieving it by a bold stroke, it would not be strange if Lee should draw 25,000 fresh troops from Bragg and other commanders, and again dash in upon the offensive. How fraught with peril such an assault would be to us at this juncture we need not say. But whatever the chances of such an event may be, we may depend upon it that there will be no pause in this war and no safety until that army of Lee's is broken up. And there ought to be no wasting of these precious moments till we have a force under Gen. Meade large and powerful enough to insure that 'consummation so devoutly to be wished.'"

Let loyal men, then, fully estimate the necessities of the hour. Let them do their utmost in combating the pernicious utterances and influence of that class of sympathizers of treason who spoke at Portland the other day through such mouth-pieces as F. O. J. Smith, Virgil D. Parris, Charles Jarvis and S. J. Anderson.—Such men would paralyze the arm of the government; they would prevent our armies from being recruited; they would, if they could, withdraw our troops from the field, waste the opportunity to achieve national success in opposition and delay, and leave the Rebels to dictate the terms of "peace." Let such men be spurned and their counsels brought to nought. Let the people unite in a vigorous support of the government, in aiding and encouraging the recruiting of our armies, in promoting the prompt and efficient execution of the laws, and bringing the force of the loyal nation to bear upon the waning cause of the Rebels, and the grand opportunities of the hour will be made to yield the fruit of speedy and final victory which they bring within our reach.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Castleton Seminary, in our paper of this week. Castleton is a beautiful and healthy village, situated in Rutland County, Vermont, and easy of access, being but seven hours ride from Boston, on the Fitchburg railroad. The Seminary affords every facility for a thorough and accomplished education. The advantages for studying music and French are superior and can hardly be surpassed. The school is in a flourishing condition, and has a number of patrons in Rockland and other towns in this vicinity.

Highland Family Boarding School.—We again call attention to the advertisement of this excellent family boarding school for boys, which we can confidently commend to parents and guardians who may wish to avail themselves of a school of this character.

☞ Rev. W. A. Start, of North Bridgewater, Mass., will preach in the Universalist Church in this city on Sunday the 23d inst.

The Portland Convention.

The peace-and-slavery "Democrats" of Maine held their convention for the nomination of a candidate for governor at Portland, on Thursday of last week; and on the day on which loyal citizens were offering the tribute of thanksgiving to Heaven for the recent successes given to the righteous cause of the government, such men as Charles Jarvis and F. O. J. Smith were denouncing the holy struggle against the most stupendous and wicked rebellion in the history of nations as "the most studendous crime that ever desecrated humanity" on the part of the government, and "opposition to an encroachment on the rights of States" on the part of the Rebels!

We quote these expressions from the reported remarks of the speakers named, and that the convention stood upon this ground, and nominated a candidate upon the issue of opposition to the war and uncompromising hostility to the administration—a policy involving as a necessary consequence the loss of all the treasure, effort and precious blood that has been expended for the restoration of the national authority, and the recognition of the Rebels as a power to negotiate with, and dictate terms to, the government—is attested by the Bangor *Democrat*, whose editor is one of the chief apostles of the most despicable "copperhead" doctrines. The *Democrat* says:

"There was no mistaking the spirit and temper of the Convention. *It was overwhelmingly in opposition to the war, and in favor of peace.*—The remarks of Father Taylor on this point elicted tremendous and long continued applause, and his nomination by the Hon. Charles Jarvis for Governor was received with such favor as to leave no doubt that he would have received an overwhelming majority of the votes of the delegates, had he consented to the use of his name, and this on the ground of his decided peace sentiments.

As it was, however, Hon. Bion Bradbury, our last year's candidate, received a nearly unanimous vote on the first ballot. This result was not attained, however, until the assurance was had from Gen. Anderson, that Mr. Bradbury stood square upon the platform which had been adopted, *and that he was opposed to the war.* All had confidence in Gen. Anderson, and when this announcement came from his lips, the only objection to Mr. Bradbury's nomination was removed and those who had opposed him up to this point, on the ground of the war declarations in his letter of acceptance last year, now cheerfully gave him their votes, and his nomination was finally made unanimous."

The number of delegates reported present at the convention was 901, and on the first ballot for a candidate for governor, Bion Bradbury received 797, out of 893 votes.

A long letter was read from Mr. Bradbury, by S. J. Anderson, before the balloting. Although it declares unsparing and entire opposition to the administration and its "war policy and war measures," this letter does not commit Mr. Bradbury to unqualified opposition to the war. This omission in the declaration of "Democratic" faith being apparent to the convention, Mr. Anderson was subjected to the following catechism, the result of which pledges the "Democratic" candidate to a startling and revolutionary policy:

Virgil Delphini Paris—Before Gen. Anderson leaves the platform, I wish to ask him whether, from his intercourse and conversation with Mr. Bradbury, he can state that Mr. Bradbury occupies the same position that he did a year ago in regard to the war.

Anderson—I think Mr. Bradbury's position is that of opposition to the war; with or without qualification he is opposed to the war. I don't say, gentlemen, I do not wish to be held responsible for what I don't say, I don't say there could not have arisen circumstances under which Mr. Bradbury might have favored the prosecution of the war. These circumstances do not arise now. He is as much opposed to the war, as now conducted by the administration, as any gentleman present is or can be.

V. D. P.—One year ago, then, he was in favor of the war. I will introduce private conversation. Mr. Bradbury has said within a fortnight, if we do adopt anti-war resolutions we shall lose the State by 25,000 to 30,000 majority. As far as he has gone in his letter, I go with him, but he has not denounced this wicked, this unholy, this hellish war.

Merrow of Topsham—I wish to ask Gen. Anderson *if Mr. Bradbury were elected Governor of Maine, he would, as he would have a right to do, withdraw the troops now in the field?*

Anderson—You have to-day passed resolutions upon this very question. You have declared your platform, and if you have not declared your mind upon this question, how can you ask your candidate to declare what you have not declared. You are committed to the resolutions. I do not agree with them in every particular, but I do not think it worth while to make an issue before this Convention. You have passed a resolution complimentary to Governor Seymour. *When Governor Seymour withdraws the New York troops, then I pledge you that Bion Bradbury will withdraw the Maine troops.* But we do not ask that our troops shall fight their way through New York and other States till they reach their homes in Maine.

This is a proposition to place the State of Maine in an attitude of open hostility and resistance to the government—a proposition that if the Governor of New York will join in the secession, Maine will follow the illustrious example of South Carolina, disown its allegiance to the general government and institute a counter rebellion on its own soil, to aid the successful accomplishment of secession at the South! We desire the people of Maine who are asked to vote for Bion Bradbury to consider this monstrous declaration, made by his intimate friend on his behalf. Compare it with the empty resolutions of devotion to the governments these men are laboring to undermine, of loyalty to the constitution they are laboring to render worthless and devoid of all authority, and of "gratitude" and "thanks" to the brave soldiers whose work they despise, whose sacrifices they would bring to nought, and to prevent whom from receiving needed reinforcement they are doing their utmost. This atrocious declaration should dig the political grave of the "Democratic" candidate, and we hope it will be but a small minority of the citizens of Maine who will be found so recreant to duty and patriotism as to give him their support.

The resolutions of the covention are twelve in number. They profess allegiance to the Constitution and the Union; talk about the necessity of the "spirit of fraternity and concession;" profess great readiness to support "constitutional measures" to preserve the Union; allege that the war is being conducted "for the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the Union," and that the "only assurance of peace and restoration is in the success of the Democratic party;" declaim about the people being the only "lawful sovereign" and the administration only their agent; declare that they will hail the return of any rebel State to the Union with joy, and will welcome them with their 'peculiar institution' secured to them unimpaired, and heartily denounce the "new and startling doctrine" that "the extinction of slavery should be a condition of the restoration of the Union;" are indignant about a "military despotism;" denounce the arrest of the traitor Vallandigham and vituperate against Gen. Burnside's order; declare that the President has assumed unwarranted and dangerous power, and that "under no possible emergency, not even in insurrection or amidst the throes of civil war, can this Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech or of the press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballots;" denounce the conscription law as unnecessary, unwise, unequal and oppressive;" eulogize Seymour for his "defense of the rights of the citizens and State as against the encroachments of centralized power," and finally, to "add insult to injury," these resolutions wind up by an eloquent expression of gratitude to our soldiers, for their services in the "war" which the leading spirits of the Convention were so vehement in denouncing.—There is no word in these twelve resolutions which can be construed into rebuke of Rebellion or an intimation that Rebels are to the smallest extent responsible for "the calamities that now afflict and desolate our unhappy land"—no word that can be interpreted in support of the war, waged for any purpose, or under any administration. The whole spirit of the resolutions is that of a tirade against the administration and all its measures for prosecuting the war, slabbily masking under empty professions of loyalty to an abstraction which they call "the Government," and a form of sound which they denominate "the Constitution and the Union," the real, practical, sneaking, craven spirit of sympathy with treason, and of bartering national honor and authority with Rebels, for the sake of the poor phantom they call "Peace."

We quote one resolution—the most incongruous of all—the offer of thanks to the brave soldiers who despise these craven politicians, with their treacherous "fire in the rear," more than their open foe:—

Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

After the eleven resolutions that go before this, in what spirit must a loyal soldier accept the twelfth? Will any intelligent soldier, reading these resolutions, consider himself thanked by this convention for aiding to roll back the tide of Rebellion, for answering "his country's call" with a heart which beat with warm appreciation of the justice of her cause—which prompted him to the soldier's work and the soldier's sacrifice with the conviction that he was fighting an unwarranted and wicked Rebellion, against which war should be waged, in spite of reverses in the field and traitors at home, until it yielded unqualified submission to the government it had causelessly assailed?—or will he feel that he is thanked because, being called into the service of the government to aid in prosecuting what Mr. Parris calls its "unholy, wicked, hellish war," he has suffered the martyrdom of fighting for his country, freedom, and all he holds dear, with tolerable fortitude and resignation? We think that our brave soldiers in the field will weigh these empty "thanks" in the scale with the deeds and declarations which accompany them, and that they will feel inclined to respond to them in the words of Major General Logan, when he said in a speech at Cairo recently:—

"Let me say to all opposers of this war: The time will come when the men composing this great army will come to their homes. They have watched the progress of events with interest. They have had their eyes upon those unmitigated cowards, these opponents of the country and the administration—and the administration I contend is the country—and when they return it will do the soul of every truly loyal man good to see the summary manner in which they will cause these sneaks and peace agitators to seek their holes."

"Democratic" Convention.

The Democracy of this county held their county convention at Beethoven Hall, in this city, on Thursday of this week. The convocation was rather dull than otherwise. Mr. Joseph Irish, of Union, presided. Mr. Codman, of Camden, made a speech in the forenoon, which we did not hear, and Dr. Buxton made one, in the afternoon, while the convention was waiting for the reports of its committees, which we did hear. Dr. B. denied the statement made in some of the newspapers of the State, that he held a surgeon's commission in the army, and was drawing pay, while absent from duty and engaged in opposition to the government, and he read a copy of a military order honorably dismissing him from service on the 3d of January last.

The committee on nominations reported the following selection of candidates, and the report was adopted by the convention:

For Senators, Edward O'Brien, of Thomaston and Elbridge G. Knights, of Camden.

For County Commissioner, Oliver L. Kalloch of Warren.

For Clerk of Courts, Ezekiel Ross, of Rockland.

For County Treasurer, B. W. Lothrop, of Rockland.

The convention adopted two brief resolutions, the first fully endorsing the resolves of the Portland convention, and the second ratifying the nomination of Bion Bradbury. The convention adjourned "to meet at the polls in September" where they will have the privilege of seeing their despicable platform receive the condemnation it deserves at the hands of the loyal voters of Knox County, in a rousing majority for the Union candidates.

The Issue—Bradbury's Prophecy.—Virgil D. Parris said at the Portland convention that Mr. Bradbury had said to him a fortnight before that if the convention should pass anti-war resolutions, the party would lose the State by 25,000 to 30,000 majority. It was probably due to a like wholesome fear that we are left to learn by the utter absence of any condemnation of the Rebellion or justification of the war against the Rebels, on any ground, and from the very unequivocal utterances of the leading speakers at the convention, what the "platform" does not openly declare—that it is the purpose of this party to oppose the war against rebellion, without qualification or reservation, and that it is their determination in every way to obstruct the government in the prosecution of the war for the unconditional suppression of the Rebellion. But this purpose, though not openly avowed in the resolutions, was too plainly stated as the sentiment of the convention to leave any opportunity for deceiving the people. The issue is plain, and it will be met by the loyal people of Maine in a manner which will make Bion Bradbury no Governor, but will prove him an excellent prophet.

☞ We would remind our readers that Mr. Heath will remain in the city a short time longer to accomodate those who may wish to avail themselves of this further opportunity of learning his system of detecting counterfeit bank notes. The system he teaches is very simple and efficient, is communicated in a very short space of time, and we understand it gives entire satisfaction to those to whom he has taught it. Mr. H. communicates a knowledge of the system for the small sum of $2.00.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.—We have received from Benj. B. Russell, 515 Washington Street, Boston, a fine steel engraving of Maine's gallant Howard. It is a fine picture and a good likeness. It is on proof paper 10 X 12. Price 18 cts. post paid.

☞ We republish this week the list of drafted men for this city, with some errors corrected, and also give a list of those drafted in the other towns of Knox county which come within the district:—

KNOX COUNTY.

Camden.

Whole number enrolled, 370. To be drawn 111.

E G S Ingraham
Albert F Tolman
Erastus G Mansfield
Erastus F Gurney
Geo. F Hosmar
Albert Hall
Addison P Libbey
Charles Jenkins
Frank Gilkey
W W Knowlton
Austin W Thomas
Rufus Bossett
Geo. C Estabrook
Joshua Adams
Sam'l E Wadsworth
Marshall P Glover
Melvin Libbey
Alphonso A Prince
Andrew Merriam
Chas. Hemmingway
Fred. E Richards
Martin McIntire
Clifford Jordan
Atwood Andrews
Iddo K Howard
Calvin Packard
Ernstus Pendleton
Abel Merriam
Wilson Ames
Isaac F Wetherbee
Joseph O Trim
Hollis W Lamb
Simon S Barker
Dan'l G Lamb
Franklin Miller
Amos Russell
Eph'm L Sherman
Sylvester A Jones
William H Ross
A R Batchelder
John Gregory
Edgar K Bartlett
Joseph Conant
Joel B Maxey
Emerson Gilkey
Christopher Jones
Franklin Knights
Daniel Rollins
Amos Berry
Henry Ogier
John Howard
Sam'l A Shepherd
J Clifford Ames
Wm. H Wallace
Wm. H Hosmer
Jonathan Ott
Llewellyn Kellar
Isaac B Keene
Wm. H Washburn
John Brewster
Leander Paul
Jeremiah Nutt
Frederick Norwood
Albert F Eells
Wm. Binney
Albion McAllister
Cooper Brewster
James B Prince
Alvin O Glover
Alden Farnham
John Lane
—— Lambert
Benj. F Carleton
Jas. H Caswell
Geo. H Barrett
Merrill Herrick
I Jamison 2d & 25
Geo. F Pendleton
John Codman
John Johns, Jr.
Franklin A Octon
Henry Kinney
Morrill Meservey
Joseph Buckminster
Larey Gardner
Isaac O Becrow
John Campbell
Chas H Cutler
Robert H Carey
Augs's D Richards
Robt. Trim
John Ayers
Josiah Cressey
John H Thorndike
Samuel Arey
Amos E Gregory
J E Brown
Edward Gross
Sidney J Jones
Henry Potter
T R Shouton
S M Shouton
Walter Griffith
Horace A Walker
Sumner F Conant
Israel Williams
Jasper T Tolman
Esther Ames
Geo. Simmons
Geo. A Burrows
Wm. G Alden

Rockland.

Whole number enrolled 605. To be drawn, 183.

Harrison A Pitcher
Alexander Babb
Francis K Cobb
Hezekiah Hall
Jewell W Hewett
Emery R Getchell
Charles Mason
Hudson J Hewett
Samuel H Lawrence
Ass H Cunningham
A J Shaw
B P Brackley
Winthrop C Cobb
Jonathan Crockett
George B Hall
David E Weed
Samuel L. Meservey
L W Lowry
Henry A Litchfield
Albert S Rice
Thomas Dennott
George W Hall
Elbridge Pendleton
Edwin Pierce
Ezekiel R Nash
Peter Lorain
Albert S Ames
Andrew J Gay
John L. Spalding
Byron J Dow
Jerome W Smith
Ezra F French
Israel L Snow
Sydney P Hunt
Henry Thompson
John A Grafton
Edward D Robinson
Roscoe G Sylvester
William McNaman,
F H Jameson
Alex. C Crockett
Albert E Smith
Alfred G Smith
Alfred Crockett
Philip H Lane
Levi Flanders
Zebulon Babb
George I Duncan
William D Brainard
Charles M Snow
Israel L Field
Samuel K Macomber
William E Hall
Samuel L. Keene
Charles H Marston
Oscar D Healey
William A Hill
Darius F Place
P P Crockett
Hiram Hall Jr
William W Gordon
Ludwig Myers
Albion P Waterman
Edward K Glover
Calvin N Tolman
Thomas A Kennedy
Benjamin Burton
W P Hewett
Charles H Davis
William Knowlton
Emerson Roakes
John C Achorn
Aaron Meyers
Otis B Day
Walter S Cookson
Albert C Thomas
C G C Collins
John M Shoelder
Edward Love
Thomas Black
Ezra W Curtis
John Nash
George B Burns
William J Kelsea
George Tolman
Enos P Walsh
Robert Dunning
Oliver G Hall
Oliver B Ulmer
Frank S Thacher
Theodore Davis
David E Crockett
Dudley F Jones
William H Snow
Loring W Hatch
Charles W Stowe,
Harvey S Moore
Charles M Tibbetts
Eugene Waters
Horace Clark
Peter McIntire
Oscar Keliher
Otis Ingraham
Otis M Lampson
Freeman Johnson
Moses D Brown
George A Clark
William W Achorn
Elias B Howard
Samuel Jackson
Norman S Tolman
James P Shnilty
Nelson Bishop
Chipman Cobb
Michael A Achorn
A A Tarr
John Wiley,
Samuel I Brewster
Sylvanus N Stoller
Nathan K Spalding
Frederick Crockett
Zadoc Brewster
J B Miller
J G Farnham
Alonzo C Ames
Thomas W Hix Jr.
Loring Blanchard
John Melvin
Alonzo F Lawry
George P Perry
James R Farnsworth
Oliver D Brown
James R Smith
Edw H Barrett
Charles H Cilley
George A Brankhall
Orin C Perry
Isaac N Thorndike
John Lothrop
Bainbridge Pratt
Charles S Crockett
Cephas J Brown
Peley Fletcher
Alphonzo A Duncan
E C Kirkpatrick
Hiram H Condon
Littlefield P Bryant
John E Pendleton
David E Crockett
Thomas Walsh
John P Marsh
Denny F Miller
Frank McGlotheren
George R Hodges
Alfred Crockett
Charles A Pillsbury
Zenas H Higgins
Stephen Gould
Isaac H Grant
J H French
William H Rankine
Allen Monroe
Henry A Hart
Edwin H Lawry
B F Whitman
Aug. W Crockett
Ansel B Fatnham
John W Duncan
Thos B Piper
Adoniram J Shaw
Knott C Rankin
W G Singhi
Jacob Lamb
T W Miller
William Over
Oscar Davis
Algernon Day
William R Coombs 2d
Gershom H Clifford
John Coakley
T L Estabrook
John Sweeney
F B Duncan
Leander Staples

Appleton.

Whole number enrolled, 122. To be drawn, 36.

Alfred H Burkett
Edward Keating
John W Ripley
Alfred Rogers
Leroy A Newbit
Hamlin Burkett
Ansel L Snow
Thomas G Messer
Charles E Sumner
Jacob K Willey
Jesse Wentworth
John W Skinner
Wm O Shepherd
Joshua Gammell
John L Libbey
Wm. W Titus
James Luce
Thomas Murry
Peter O Wellington
Ornestine Meservey
James Hurt
Alvin Newbit
Nath'l Sprague, jr.
Edward Jacobs
Jas. A Wentworth
Galusha Chapman
Frederick Morang
Geo. L Hall
John W Moore
James Thompson
James T Clark
Horace W Titus
Nathan B Conant
Henry Cummings
Simon E Daggett
Simpson D Butler
John Gurney
Elijah D Gushee

Hope.

Whole number enrolled, 79. To be drawn, 24.

Elbridge Lermond
Joseph Boardman
Ephraim Lermond
John S Doggett
Albion Allen
Osgood A Pearse
Wm. Weiman
Hartwell Hills
Albert L Barnes
Wm. H Wentworth
James Sweetland
Henry M Philbrick
John Bowley
Elijah Mink
Chester B McLain
Lewis F Butler
Wm. J Fish
Samuel Simmons
Albert A Brown
Christopher Matthews
Sylvester Taylor
Joel B Maxie
Henry E Meservey
Benjamin Gould

South Thomaston.

Whole number enrolled, 126. To be drawn, 38.

Joseph H Kalloch
Alden M Kalloch
Thomas McLoon
Fred G Hayden
Jere. W Sleeper
Mark Ames
Chas. W Rackliffe
Marcellus James
Seth Arey
William A Marks
Elias F Cross
Joh P Ingraham
Arch M Graves
Joseph W Philbrook
Wm J Williams
Alonzo Doggett
Horace C Allen
Chas H Hassell
Lyther Hard
William F Sawtelle
Geo. H Hayden
William S Crockett
Samuel A Emery
Geo. E Cross
Charles Crouch
Geo. C Haskell
Eben G Butler
John A Emery
Lorenzo Graves
Nelson H Arey
Israel A Thorndike
William Beggs
Benjamin F Snow
Isaac S Hall
Henry F Hix
William B Hix
Nelson P Wentworth
Henry Dummig

Vinalhaven and North Haven.

Whole number enrolled, 274—Vinalhaven 179, North Haven, 95. To be drawn 81.

VINALHAVEN.

Isaac Merrifew
George S Carver
James Fisher
Wm. B Jacobs
Edwin Lane
Emery Bray
George W Dyer
John F Lane
Hanson Elwell
Robert L Crockett
Freeman C Carver
Freeman W Green
S L Calderwood
R Y Calderwood
James R Bickford
John Pool
Franklin Myrick
A Pierce
Sewell C Conant
Simon Ruby
Garrett Coughlin
David Durkin
Charles Warren
John Lindsey
Rufus A Coombs
Ezekiel Ames
Henry Clark
Ellington Arey
Albert J Brown
W Wentworth, Æ 29
Calvin Smith
W H Page Jr.
John Crombie
George Smith
Truman Gannett
Albert Creed
Franklin Smith
Cyrus S Smith
Simeon Carter
Samuel T Pease
Samuel W Gage
B Calderwood
Trueworthy Smith
Wm Quinn
Wm Gray
Isaiah Barton
Lewis Arey
John Delano
John Durant
M H Spring
C C Moody
James Duffield
Martin Koff
Nelson Dodham
George Roberts

NORTH HAVEN.

Benj F Dyer
Ora Sawyer
Abner Dyer
W B Wooster
Oscar Blackinton
Reuben C Smith
Winder P Brown
Wm B Beverage
Jeff. T Coombs
Sam'l Y Crockett
Nathan B Ames
Edward C Brown
Lewis Ames
John G Brown
Perez Beverage, Jr.
Leander T Webster
John Rossiter
David V S Thomas
Wm Robbins
Franklin Brown
Samuel S King
R S Whitmore.
Wm H Banks
Freeman Ames
Franklin Thomas
Elisha C Cooper
Nelson Carver

Vinalhaven 54, North Haven 27.

Several of the Enfield Shakers are among the drafted in Connecticut.

Death of a Soldier.—Mr. Henry Webb, of Searsmont, was landed here from the Steamer Kathadin, on Wednesday morning, in a very enfeebled state by consumption and died soon after being conveyed to the residence of his relatives in the south part of this city.

☞ Pensioners whose claims are in the hands of O. G. Hall, Esq., and are interested in the September payment, will read his notice in this days paper.

Personal.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin arrived in town yesterday and formed one of a fishing party this (Friday) morning.

Reception of General Shepley at Portland.

Portland, Me., Aug 10.—An immense audience filled the City Hall to-night to greet Gen. Shepley, the Military Governor of Louisiana. The General made a speech two hours in length, which was received with enthusiastic applause. He defended the Government and its measures for quelling the rebellion and vindicated the course of Gen. Butler. He hoped the last drop of Union blood and the last dollar of Union money would be expended before the Government should treat with the rebels on a basis of separation. The process of restoration seemed not difficult to him. Ignore the rebel government, put Union men in power, and let them bring back the States to the Union. Rebels should have no part in the Government.

The first gun against Sumter sounded the death knell of the institution which caused the rebellion. He was willing to trust the Union men of the South to settle the slavery question. He declared emphatically that no offer had been made by the State of Louisiana to return to the Union, and no public meetings had been held to authorize a committee to apply to the President. The Lousiana committee acted for a few wealthy planters. The Government had done every thing in its power to welcome Louisiana back to the Union.

Gen. Butler for a long time permitted the New Orleans authorities to govern that city until all hope was lost of inducing them to return to their allegiance. If Lousiana had chosen, she might have returned into the Union, and never known the evils of war. He wished to vindicate the Government from the aspersion that anything but the most cordial hand of welcome had been held out for the return of any State to the Union, and in the same mode we can win back all the rebel States. First put down the rebels in arms, dispose of their self-constituted governments and give time for the people to recover from the pressure to which they have been subjected. We must sustain them until they are able to stand alone; we must put the civil authority into the hands of loyal and pure citizens; we must put down their evil combinations and breathe into their atmosphere a brighter and purer air.

The audience was composed of all classes of citizens, and hundreds were unable to gain admission.

At 10 o'clock the democrats serenaded Hon. S. S. Hayes of Chicago, who addressed a large assembly from the Preble House balcony. He favored the suppression of the rebellion, but censured the course of the Government. He was followed by F. O. J. Smith in the same strain.

Jeff. Davis' Address.

It is said that a Cossack exists under the skin of the most civilized Russian. Jeff Davis' recent address to the deserters of the rebel army would seem to show that the highest "Confederate" position cannot obscure the principles and language of the slave-driver. None but one affiliated with that tribe would dare to charge the Government of the United States with seeking the extermination of the Southern people, including their wives and children; with being engaged in wholesale plunder, destruction and division of property among "wretches" of "atrocious cruelty;" with incendiarism and the debauching of an inferior race with the promised "indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of their treachery." No prominent man of any other nationality at the present day would be found using such vile and reckless language as this. But it is not inappropriate to the pen of the chosen representative of a community of slave-drivers.—Beauregard has uttered foul falsehoods at home and Maury has rivaled him in his scientific slanders abroad, but their official chief beats them both in full proportion to his superior rank.

But it may be suggested that the desperate situation of Davis is not calculated to induce him to stand upon propriety or to measure his words. He is making a last effort to "fire the Southern heart," and he may well risk blowing his own reputation to the winds. In this point of view, his address is one of the most significant developments of the whole crisis. He acknowledges that there is a large army of deserters now scattered over the rebel States, which he has no hopes of gathering into the ranks again, except by this public promise of amnesty and pardon. Of course, he smooths over the excuses and reasons in favor of these absentees, but they are clearly nothing but common deserters, whom even the strict regulations of the rebel army have not sufficed either to hold, find or return. They are those who have abandoned the sinking ship, who have saved themselves as they could. Precious few of them, therefore, will Jeff. Davis ever see rallying under his banner again.

But into what a valley of humiliation must the rebel "President" have descended, before he could have brought himself to thus announce the low estate of his once audacious conspiracy. It is a confession that the attempt to recruit the rebel army by summoning all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is a failure. But when did deserters ever recruit an army? If they should even go back, their second state would be worse than the first: for it would denote their triumph over the rules of the service and the authority of their leaders. But they will not go back, in numbers of any consequence. The reasons for which they ran away will keep them away. Jeff. Davis must rely upon the forces he has, subject to the daily loss by desertion. These are insufficient to stand before the national troops, unless the latter shall not be reinforced, but still further thinned out, through Copperhead influences. Let us take care to prevent that.—*Boston Journal.*

The Arkansas Guerillas.—A Helena (Ark.) letter of the 31st ult. says the guerillas, who for some cause or other have been exceedingly quiet, have again begun operations. A few nights ago a number of these desperadoes came and took away from his residence Judge McKeit, for the purpose of hanging him, they said.—The Judge is distinguished throughout the State for his Unionism, having advocated Union doctrines for years. He always carries the Constitution of the United States with him in his pocket, and argues with his secession friends therefrom. Although the Judge has resided on his plantation since the beginning of the rebellion, he has been repeatedly threatened that if he did not desist from his cause his life would be in danger. He heeded them not, but continued to talk of the Constitution and the Union. Finally, it would seem, they have carried their threat into execution. Great fears are felt for the Judge's safety. The authorities have in their possession three persons, who will be retained as hostages for the Judge's safety and return home.

Loss Among Negro Troops at Port Hudson. The following statement by the New Orleans *Era* removes much misapprehension:—

"So much has been said by the rebel journals of the South, and the semi-rebel papers of the North, about the immense slaughter of colored troops before Port Hudson, that we deem it proper to state the simple facts, and let the public judge what grounds there were for applying such terms as 'wholesale massacre of the negroes,' 'negro slaughter pen,' &c., to the case. There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, two regiments of colored troops, the First and the Third, both together numbering 1245 men. Of these, 28 were killed, 123 wounded by gunshots and 46 by falling trees, making the total casualties 197. Many of the wounds were slight, from which the sufferers have since recovered."

The Cincinnati Commercial has a special despatch from Lexington, Ky., which says that reports from the front indicate that all is quiet on the border. Refugees from East Tennessee report that Forrest's mounted force is to rendezvous at Kingston or Concord. A rebel brigade under Armstrong has arrived at the former place. Gen. Burnside arrived in Lexington on Monday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active.

BOOK NOTICES.

Blackwood's Magazine.—The July number of this excellent periodical has the following table of contents:—

Caxtonia, part 17—devoted to 'Posthumous Reputation,' From Cracow to Warsaw: Letter from Poland, No. 2. Ireland Revisited. 'Why has not Italy done more?' The London Art Season. Under the Dimes: Pen-and-Ink Photographs from Berlin. Chronicles of Carlingford: The Perpetual Curate, part 2. The State and Prospects of the Church of England.

New volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews commence with the July numbers. The postage on the whole five works, under the new rates, will be but 56 cents a year.

The four British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are issued by L. Scott & Co, 38 Walker st., New York.

The Continental Monthly for August is at hand with the following articles: Our Future; Autumn Leaves; Across Maine in Mid-Winter; Diary of Frances Krasinska; The Sleeping Peri; My Lost Darling; Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm; The Buccaneers of America; Under the Palmetto; The Spirit's Reproach; Jefferson Davis and Repudiation; Evergreen Beauty; Dying to the Hospital; Literary Notices; Editor's Table. The number is a good one, but we *do* wish the publishers would not deal out Mr. Kimball's excellent story, "Was He Successful?" to their readers in such Homeopathic doses, and even leave them some months without a single chapter. The *Continental* may be found at the book stores.

A writer in the Boston *Journal* draws a gloomy picture of the state of affairs in Texas, believes slavery doomed to destruction, and adds:

"*The only sign of government manifest among us is the tax collector and the bayoneted soldier hurrying some poor devil into the conscription or nigger to the fortifications.* People are beginning to find out that liberty regulated by law, bill of rights and such like old fogyism, really do amount to something after all, and they are beginning to say if they had known secession would lead to such events, they never would have voted for it. Things are working.

Wreck of the Steamer Georgia.—The following despatch is from Halifax 8th inst:—

"The steamship Georgia, from New York for Liverpool, run ashore on the Northeast Bar of Sable Island, in a dense fog, between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst.—The passengers and baggage were all saved and brought to Halifax by the revenue-cutter Daring, which arrived here at noon today. The Georgia was aground for six hours off Nantucket, on Saturday afternoon, but threw overboard part of her cargo and got off at high water.—The officers and crew of the vessel remain on board of her and are endeavoring to get her off, but the nature of the bar is such as to give little chance of saving her. The cutter Daring leaves again for the wreck on Monday. It is reported that the crew of the steamer, after the passengers were sent ashore, rifled the luggage of many valuables."

The Georgia sailed from New York on the 31st ult., and is one of the Williams & Guion line.

An Affair in St. Helena Inlet.—The Fulton correspondent of the Baltimore American under date of Port Royal, 2d inst., says:—"I learn by a boat from the South Carolina coast that quite a stirring little affair has occured at St. Helena Inlet, between here and Charleston, which has lasted for three days, and resulted in the entire routing of the rebels, the capture of two prizes, a number of prisoners, and the burning of every house from which our men were fired on.

"The vessels engaged were the steamer Para, Capt. Furbur, the gunboat Sagamore, and the Beauregard. These vessels were attacked from the different plantations by rebel troops and the work of punishment was carried on with great vigor. The enemy was routed and whipped at every point.

"An immense amount of property was destroyed and about twenty prisoners captured; also, two schooners, one of them loaded with cotton and the other commencing to load, which were brought out of Mosquito Inlet.

"A number of negroes, men, women and children, as usual, flocked to the gunboats and begged to be taken on board. Quite a boat load was sent here today and forwarded to Beaufort to swell the number already in the department."

A cavalry expedition returned to Natchez on the 30th of July, after having traveled 140 miles. They burned thirty-five railroad cars and two locomotives on the

Probability that Capts. Sawyer and Flynn will be Executed by the Rebels.

Retaliation to be practised by our Government.

COMPLICATIONS OF THE QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "It is thought here that Captains Sawyer and Flynn, condemed to death by the rebels, will be executed. Upon receiving official notice of their death, Gen. Lee and Capt. Winder, held as hostages, will surely meet with a similar fate. On this point the decision of the Government is fixed and unalterable."

Catharine Burke, formerly a slave of Custis Lee, but now a free woman, arrived in Washington from Richmond to-day. She has been in the family of Custis Lee, the eldest son of Gen. Lee, and now on the military staff of Jeff Davis. This woman represents that there is just now in the Lee family at Richmond, great excitement over the expected hanging of Sawyer and Flynn by the rebel government. The people all demand that the sentence shall be executed next Friday, while Gen. Lee, whose son Fitzhugh Lee is held by our government as a hostage for Sawyer and Flynn, demands that Davis shall prevent their execution, and threatens, if his son is hung by us in retaliation, that he will resign his position in the rebel army and leave the confederacy in disgust.

Jeff. Davis Sick at Richmond.

DOUBTS AS TO HIS RECOVERY.

Letter of Gen. Lee to Davis, urging him not to Inaugurate the Work of Retaliation.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A Washington letter states that a letter has been in this city by way of a flag of truce, stating that Jeff. Davis continued quite ill in Richmond, and that doubts were entertained of his recovery. He has been ill more or less for several months.

Information has also been received here to the effect that Gen. Lee had addressed a letter to Jeff. Davis calling upon him not to inaugurate the work of retaliation by hanging the two Federal officers now confined at Richmond, as the Federal authorities had declared their intention to hang in return his son, Gen. Wm. F. Lee.

If this resulted he declared his intention to throw up his commission. It is not believed, however, that the rebels will hang our officers, as protest has also been forwarded to them by the rebel officers in confinement at Sandusky, Ohio.

Washington Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

The Herald's correspondence states that recent reconnoissances demonstrate that there is still a force of rebel infantry in the Shenandoah valley, ready to fall upon our rear in case our army advances without due consideration.

The main force of Lee's army is on the line of the Rapidan, and Lee's headquarters are at Gordonsville. Intelligent prisoners say his force is not so large now as when he crossed the Potomac, though he has received 15,000 reinforcements from the cotton States.

Admiral Porter has been granted two months leave of absence, and will visit the North after making the necessary arrangements for the management of the Mississippi fleet during his absence.

The new fractional currency is ready for issue, but will not be put in circulation for one or two months, as there is still on hand a large amount of the postal currency to be issued.

All gambling saloons in Washington have been closed by the police.

The Times' Washington dispatch says a rebel lieutenant who has recently deserted from Lee's army and came within our lines, brings reports indicating an almost hopeless condition of affairs for the rebel Confederacy. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi soldiers, who are anxious to return to their respective States. The North Carolinians are especially clamorous, and declare that once at home they will throw down their arms and abandon the rebel cause. The troops from the southwestern States say there is no use in further resistance since Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen.

A Cairo letter of the 4th inst, to the New York Tribune states that an expedition is fitting out and is partly on the way, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, from Cape Girardeau and some other posts, for Little Rock, Arkansas. Since Cooper's defeat by Gen. Blunt the rebels have no organized army left, except the defeated and broken one under Holmes, who, hanging around Helena is preparing himself for being totally finished. Large reinforcements at last accounts were reaching Helena.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Soldier's True Friend.---For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS & OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. Only 25 cents per box or pot 232

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent rheumatic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

Sold in this city, by L. M. ROBBINS, J. S. HALL & CO., C. P. FESSENDEN and F. G. COOK.
June 6, 1863. 6m

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathiro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, refurbish and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning grey.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Proprietors, New York
June 6, 1863. 6m

Wormwood Cordial Tonic.

THE oft repeated unsolicited (inferable) encomiums that have been lavished on my Wormwood Cordial, by Alden Sprague, Esq., (will he accept my thanks) Editor of the "Free Press," and Treasurer of Knox County, a gentleman of rare attainments, stainless morals, immutable principles, and guileless loving heart, give force and illustration to the honest avowal of others in humbler life—who have used it—that it is exceedingly grateful to Weak and Disordered Stomachs, excellent in Bilious Difficulties, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., &c. For sale at

COOK'S Drug Store.
Rockland, May 1, 1863. 19tf

DISEASES CURED

WITHOUT THE USE OF

MERCURY!

DR. BROWN, Office No 45 Main Street, Bangor, corner Brick Block. Elm trees in front between the Hatch and Bangor House, devotes his attention to the treatment of

DISEASE

in all stages and forms of long standing or of recent origin which can be attended to in Office Practice. Special attention given to the treatment of Scrofula, and all Diseases

Of the Blood!

General Debility, Local Weakness, Irregularity, Suppression, or from the

USE OF MERCURY,

and all Diseases which affect the

PURITY OF THE BLOOD,

are cured without the use of MERCURY, leaving the Blood in a

PURE AND HEALTHY STATE,

thus precluding relapse. Invalids who cannot call upon me personally can consult by letter

☞ Patients will be furnished with Medicines at my Office.

**Office hours—8 1-2 A. M., to 12 1-2; 2 to 5 1-2; and 7 to 8 1-2 P. M.
June 6, 1863. (6m*) 1y24

KENNEDY'S

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

RHEUMATISM

Is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

SPRAINS

Are caused by an over-extensive and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment—equally good for man and beast.

NEURALGIA,

The king of all pain, is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

PLEURISY,

Is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

BRUISES

Are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

CRAMP

Is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

BILIOUS COLIC

Is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment in warm water every half hour until cured.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS

Are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning

HEADACHE AND THROBBING OF THE TEMPLES.

Is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

WEAKNESS OF THE BACK.

Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR AN ULCERATED SORE THROAT,

You will take one teaspoonful of the Liniment and four teaspoonfuls of water. Gargle the throat twice a day. In a few days it will be well. This one teaspoonful will be worth a dollar to you.

FOR BRONCHITIS.

And all inflammation of the throat, tonsils and palate, with a dry and hacking cough, you will dilute the Liniment with four or five times its bulk of water, gargle the throat, and swallow the moisture. *This never fails.*

It is good for **Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face** and **Inflammation** of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price 50 cents.

Sold in Rockland by C. P. FESSENDEN, J. S. HALL & CO., L. M. ROBBINS and F. G. COOK.
August 14, 1863. 6m34

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

There is no Hair Dye in use so pure, so free from all objectionable properties, that produces such splendid and permanent tints, or that operates so quickly, uniformly, and certainly, as

Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

This matchless article is pronounced, by all who have ever applied it, or seen it applied, the most wonderful invention of the age. Ten minutes suffices for any shade of brown or the deepest black. It leaves the skin unstained.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.
No. 7.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,

is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.
July 25, 1863. 4w31

DR. JOHN C. MOTT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ 86 COURT STREET, corner of Howard, Boston, is consulted daily from 10 until 2, and from 6 to 8 in the evening, on all Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, Scrofulous affections, Humors of all kinds, Sores, Ulcers and Eruptions, Female Complaints, &c. An experience of over twenty years' extensive practice enables Dr. M. to cure all of the most difficult cases. Medicines entirely vegetable. ADVICE FREE.

MRS. M., who is thoroughly versed in the afflictive maladies of the sex, can be consulted by ladies.

Patients furnished with board and experienced nurses.
Boston, April 8, 1863. 1y16

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF AN

INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time.

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
1y22 Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND,

By ordering Calomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "Bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicines which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—Animal food being, in fact, condensed vegetables.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These Pills cure BILLIOUS DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA CHRONIC DYSENTARY, and all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning.

Read Directions and get new style.

CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth,-New York:

SIR: I was a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment, New York Vols. While at Harrison's Landing and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the Company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The Army Surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the Company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds, rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am, respectfully, yours,
ROSCOE K. WATSON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Principal Office, 294 Canal Street, New York.

Sold by **ROSE & KEENE, Rockland,** and by all respectable dealers in medicine. ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
July 24, 1863. 4w31

MARRIAGES.

In this city, August 9th inst., by Charles F. Tupper, Esq., Mr. Thomas J. Bennett and Miss Elizabeth Lane, both of this city.

In Cardiff, Wales, July 8th, at the Charles Street Chapel, by the Rev. R. Rees, Capt. W. G. Allen, of the ship J. Baker, to Lucy, daughter of William McLean, Esq., of this city.

In Waldoboro, August 5th, by Rev. A. R. Lunt, Mr. John C. Grundy and Miss Malvina B. Proctor, both of Boston, Mass.

In Camden, August 9th, by H. Buss, Esq., Francis Fletcher, Esq., of Natick, Mass., to Mrs. Catherine C. Perry, of Camden.

In Belfast, August 9th, by Rev. T. B. Tupper, Mr. Richard Crane, of Grafton, Mass., to Miss Arethusa J. Barrett of Rockland.

DEATHS.

In Union, on the 24th of May last, Mrs. Mercy, wife of Archibald Tolman, aged 54 years, 2 months, and 21 days.

In Wiscasset, 26th ult., Cornelius Turner, aged 49.

Fell overboard, August 2d, off Cape Charles, from on board schooner Jasper of Damariscotta, on the passage from Baltimore for Boston, Capt. Samuel Priest master of the Jasper.

In Belfast, Aug. 10th, Alice, daughter of the late Joseph S. and Jane H. Noyes, aged 2 years 10 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND

Arrived.

August 7th, schs Concordia, Pratt, Boston; Gentile, Gatchell, Damariscotta. 8th, schs G Horton, Jameson, Vinalhaven for New York; brigue Jenny Pitts, Hall, Salem 9th, schs Frances, Dobbin, Jonesport; Br sch Active, Manning, Yarmouth, N S. 10th schs T Hix, Hall, Portsmouth; Billow, Emery, Newburyport; Pearl, Robinson, Danvers; barques Savannah, Stinson, Bangor for Liverpool; Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Boston. 11th sch L Guptill, Vinalhaven for Fort Popham; Laura Frances, Higgins, Boston; Uncle Sam, Andrews, Boston; James R, Andrews, Gardiner; Hydrangea, Snow, Bangor for Boston; Sisters, Spear, Boston; Equal Kalloch, Boston; Glide, Haskell, Boston. 12th, schs Harriet, Stetson, Boston; George & James, Poland, Portsmouth; Empress, Monroe, New York for Ellsworth. 13th, schs Dover, Packet, Wagoner, Boston; sea Serpent, Arey, Boston.

Sailed.

August 7th, schs George Thomas, Merrill, New York, Superior, Robinson, New York. 10th, sch E Forbish; Flanders, Spruce Head to load for New York; Vendovi, Bray, Deer Isle; A Powers, Robinson, St George to load for New York; Sarah, Conary, Market; Concordia, Pratt, Boston; Florence, Candage, Somerset; Billow, Emery, Spruce Head to load for New York; barques Antietam, Keller, Port au Prince; Savannah, Stinson, Liverpool; schs Billow, Emery, Spruce Head to load for New York. 12th, schs Ella Marston, Vinalhaven to load for New York; Mary Langdon, Cobb, Providence; Cosmos, Spear, Long Island, N Y; Charles Carroll, Emery, Market; J B Litchfield, Crockett, Bucks Harbor to load for New York; Gentile, Gatchell, New York; Hydrangea, Snow, Boston; Br sch Active, Yarmouth, N S. 13th, Glide, Haskell, Boston; Almonak, Shaw, Boston; Charlie & Willie, Emery, Vinalhaven; Empress, Monroe, Ellsworth; Pearl, Robinson, Danvers.

DISASTERS.

The whole number of vessels destroyed by rebel privateers up to the present time, is 150, comprising 1 gunboat, 1 steamer, 1 steam-tug, 39 ships, 34 barques, 43 schooners, amounting to 61,429 tons, valued at about $3,050,000; value of cargo, $8,900,000, making a total loss of $11,950,000.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW ORLEANS—Towed to sea 22d ult, sch Maine Law.

BALTIMORE—Sld 6th, ship C A Farwell, Amesbury, Swan Point, to finish ldg guano for Europe.

BOSTON—Ar 4th, brig Mary Means, Tibbetts, Elizabethport

Ar 5th, schs Pilot, Thompton; Uncle Sam, Farnham; Dover Packet, Hardy; Glide, Fountain, & Harriet, Glover, Rockland; Solon, Boardman, Camden; Mariel, Kaler, and Oceanica, Newbirt, Waldoboro; Forest, Sawyer, Millbridge.

Ar 6th, schs R P Waring, Jordan, Ellsworth; Astoria, Smith, do; Juno, Ingraham, Rockland; 7th, schs Amity, Blood, Millbridge; Zina, Bradbury, and Gen Meade, Jordan, Ellsworth; Vulcan, Hersey, Pembroke; Emma Wadsworth, Roberts, do.

Ar 6th, schs Albatross, Arey, Vinalhaven; W C Hall, Nash, Rockland.

Ar 12th ship Borneo, (of Richmond, Me) Reed, Cronstadt, June 1, Elsineur 14th. Saw several icebergs on the passage; ship E Sherman, (of Prospect) Nichols, Gloucester; brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgwick) Allen, Cardenas, 30th ult.; sch Maine Law, (of Boston) Amesbury, New Orleans July 82. 8 w Pass 23d. Reports Aug 8, lat 38 68, lon 73 01, saw the bottom of a vessel of about 400 tons, burnt to the water's edge; passed within 300 feet of the wreck.

LUBEC—Ar 4th, sch Albion, of St George, ashore on Gun Rock, came off, badly damaged, by discharged deck load.

HOLMES' HOLE—Ar 6th, sch U D, Stinson, Camden for Newbern, N C; Annie, Hall; Union, Pendleton, and Marietta, Gray, Rockland for New York; 6th, American Chief, Freasey, Thomaston for do.

NEW YORK—Cld 4th, sch Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield; Empress, Monroe, Ellsworth.

Ar 5th, schs Bay State, Verrill, Rockland; Fountain, Davis, Fall River, Ocean Star, Ham, Providence. Cleared, Vicksburg, Haskell, Rockland; Augusta, Gregory, Saco.

Ar 6th, sch Sarah, Holden, and Lucy Ames, Ames, Rockland. Ada Ames, Kendall, Providence.

Ar 7th, schs Charlott, Arey; Warrior, Crockett, and John Adams, Hatch, Rockland. Cleared 8th, bark Ocean Eagle, Berry Havana.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 3d, schs Fred Sherer, Sherer, Boston; Cld 3d, above, and Onaliwia, Jameson, Boston. Ar 4th, sch A J Bird, French, Boston. Cld 7th, sch Emeline McLain, Bucklin, Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Buenos Ayres June 12, ship Cavalier, Brown.
Ar at Cardenas 20th ult, sch Balloon, Grant, Frankfort.
Ar at Aspinwall 23d ult, bark Caroline, Packard, New York.

Rio Janeiro, July 9. The American ship Talisman, from New York for Shanghae, and barque Conrad, from Montevideo for New York, (both before reported) have been captured by the Confederate steamer Alabama, and their crews landed here.

At Hull, 31st ult., barque Persia, Jones, from Calais for Cronstadt, soon to load for Boston.

Off Dungeness 30th, Juliet Trundy, Gould, from Grimsby for Rio Janeiro.

SPOKEN.

Aug 2, lat 43 48, was seen American ship Volunteer, bound west.

City of Rockland.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Aldermen will be in session at their Room in Wilson & White's Block,

On Monday the 17th of August, inst.,

from two to six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualification of voters in said city, and for correcting the lists of voters.

Per order. O. G. HALL, City Clerk.
August 8, 1863. 1w34

Notice to Pensioners.

THE following Pensioners are requested to call at the Office of the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of September next, for the purpose of executing the necessary vouchers to be presented for the next semi-annual payment of their Pensions, due September 4th.

Nancy J. Towne,	Eliza J. Packard,
Sophronia M. Foss,	Nancy J. Bartlett,
Margaret Turner,	Susan B Candage,
Helen S Pottle,	Alden U. Thorndike,
Abby Achorn,	Edwin R Buckington,
Matilda Hooden,	Levi Murphy,
Martha Jane Day,	Eliza Jackson,
Charles F. Wood,	Hannah Gray,
Eugene Waters,	Simon McCann,
Ann G Stevens,	James S. Meservey,
Emeline Stevens,	Mary Wyatt.
Asenath Keith,	

O. G. HALL,
Asst. Actuary Maine War Claim Association.
Rockland, August 13, 1863, 3w34

House for Sale.

A THOROUGHLY-BUILT, Commodious story-and-a-half COTTAGE HOUSE, with the lot of land on which it stands, near the head of Holmes street. The house is 24 x 30 feet, with an L 14 x 22 feet, with verandah; was built in 1859, and contains eleven rooms, thoroughly finished from cellar to attic.—The lot is 80 x 100 feet, and the location one of the most pleasant and healthful in the city. This property cost $1700, and will be sold low. For particulars and terms apply to SAMUEL BRYANT.
Rockland, August 15, 1863. 1s34tf

NEW GOODS.

C. D. SMALLEY

MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 3 Atlantic Block,

HAS just received a NEW AND SPLENDID assortment of GOODS for the SEASON which he will be happy to make up at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

All persons in want of CLOTHING will do well to give him a call, as he warrants satisfaction as to the material, style, and finish of all garments manufactured by him.

☞ Particular attention paid to cutting garments to be made elsewhere.

C. D. SMALLEY.
Rockland, August 14, 1863. 34tf

To Whom it May Concern.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the BOYS who have heretofore made his pasture their play ground, and others who have made it a travelled way to shorten distances, that he hereby forbids their trespassing thereupon for any purpose whatever, and that from and after the date of this notice all trespassers will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES FALES.
Rockland, August 15, 1863. 3w34

CASTLETON SEMINARY,

CASTLETON, VT.

THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, September 3d. Young ladies board with their Teachers in the Seminary building.

The aggregate expense for the Term will not exceed FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS, FOR BOARD, TUITION IN ALL ENGLISH BRANCHES, LATIN AND GREEK, WASHING, USE OF CARPET, FUEL AND LIGHTS, COVERING ALL CHARGES FOR THE REGULAR COURSE.

The advantages for all extra studies are superior, including MUSIC, Instrumental and Vocal, French, Drawing, Crayoning, Oil Painting, &c.

Music,	**$40.00 Per Annum.**
French,	**16.00 "**
Drawing, Crayoning,	**16.00 "**

The expense of any extra study per term will be ONE THIRD of the amount per annum.

For further particulars reference may be made to F. COBB, Esq. and Gen. Wm COCHRAN, who have been patrons the past year. Also to Miss LUCY HATCH.

Application for rooms must be made to the Principal,

MISS HARRIET N. HASKELL,
CASTLETON, VT.
August 12, 1863. 3w34

Revolvers! Revolvers!!

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS in variety of styles and prices may be found at O. H. PERRY'S,
32tf Perry's Block, Lime Rock Street.

DENTISTRY

Dr. W. R. EVANS,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

No. 2 Telegraph Block, THOMASTON, Me.

REFERENCES.—D. E. Townsend, President of the Pennsylvania Dental-College; Dr. J. Hobbs, Boston; Dr. J. P. Hurd, Portland; Charles A. Packard, M. D., Waldoboro'.
July 11, 1863. 1y29

Nails and Glass.

CUT, Clinch, Boat, and Horse Nails. **German Window Glass,** for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
April 4, 1863. 15tf

Potash.

POTASH, in tin cans, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
May 16, 1863. 21tf

To Fishermen.

COD LINES, Leads, Hooks &c., for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
April 4, 1863. 15tf

Granulated & Coffee Sugars.

FOR SALE at Wholesale and Retail by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
May 23, 1863. 22tf

Satin Gloss Starch.

IN boxes of six pounds, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
May 16, 1863. 21tf

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of SOPHIA C. PERRY, Administratrix with the will annexed, on the estate of NANCY PERRY, late of Rockland in the County of Knox, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents that by the will a part of the real estate is devised to pay the just debts and demands against said estate; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Rockland and described as follows:—A lot of land bounded, beginning at a stake and stones on Hibernia Street, thence on said street North 25 1-2 degrees East, seventy-five feet to stake and stones; thence South 65 degrees East, one hundred feet more or less, to land of Jackson Weeks; thence South 24 degrees West, by said Weeks' land, seventy-seven feet to stake and stones; thence North, 65 degrees West, one hundred feet more or less to first bounds; that an advantageous offer of one hundred and fifty dollars has been made to her for the above described real estate, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

SOPHIA C. PERRY.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of September next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of LEANDER M. and THANKFUL E. SEAVEY, minor heirs of EDWARD W. SEAVEY, late of Cushing, in said County, deceased, represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, described as follows:—All the interest of said wards in a lot of land in Cushing, bounded westerly by town road; northerly by land of Mrs. Gilchrest; southerly by land of Samuel Counce; easterly by land of Timothy Weston. That an advantageous offer of eighty dollars has been made for the same, by James H Kelleran of Thomaston, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards.—Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

BEDER FALES.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said Petition with this Order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of September next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

To the Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of SAMUEL WATERHOUSE, Administrator on the estate of RICHARD TINKER, late of Thomaston, in the County of Knox, deceased. Intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two thousand dollars.—The said Administrator therefore requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as may be required to satisfy said debts and demands, with incidental charges.

S. WATERHOUSE, Administrator.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of September next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August 1863.

A CERTAIN Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS MARTIN, late of South Thomaston, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Rockland Gazette, printed at Rockland in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, in said County, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the deceased.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

A CERTAIN instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of EBEN CREIGHTON, late of Thomaston, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Rockland Gazette, printed at Rockland, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland in said County, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the deceased.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

LUCY S. PAYSON, widow of JAMES PAYSON, late of Cushing, deceased, having made application for the appointment of Commissioners to assign dower to her in the real estate of said deceased:—

ORDERED, that notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

ATTEST: A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

LUCY S. PAYSON, widow of JAMES PAYSON late of Cushing, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Rockland Gazette printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

SOPHIA C. PERRY, Administratrix with the will annexed on the estate of NANCY PERRY, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

CHARLOTTE G. MILLS, Administratrix on the estate of JESSE C MILLS, late of North Haven, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. ALDEN, Judge

A true Copy—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August, 1863.

CHARLOTTE G. MILLS, widow of JESSE C. MILLS, late of North Haven, in said County, deceased, having made application for the allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:—

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w34

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix with the will annexed on the Estate of

CHARLES HOLMES

late of Rockland, in the County of Knox, deceased, intestate and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BEDER FALES.
August 11, 1863. 3w34

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JONATHAN SMALL,

late of South Thomaston, in the County of Knox, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN W. SMALL.
August 11, 1863. 3w34

To the Honorable Hiram Chapman, Esq., Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Lincoln:

JOHN BULFINCH Administrator of the Estate of BARNARD BRUCE, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, That the Personal Estate of the said deceased is not sufficient by the sum of five hundred and sixty-four dollars, to answer his just debts and charges of administration, therefore prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the said sum with incidental charges.

JOHN BULFINCH.

LINCOLN, SS.—At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1863.

On the foregoing Petition, ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, that they may appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Wiscasset, within and for said County, on the first day of September next, by causing a copy of said petition, with this order, to be published in the Rockland Gazette, printed at Rockland, in the County of Knox three weeks successively previous to said Court.

HIRAM CHAPMAN Judge of Probate.

Attest:—J. J. KENNEDY Register.
A true Copy Attest:—J. J. KENNEDY, Register. 3w33

Desirable Homestead

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable homestead property; situated on

Broadway, near Lime Rock Street,

consisting of two acres of land, with the buildings thereon. The house is two stories, 26 x 32 feet, containing twelve rooms. Porch 18 x 26 feet. Barn 30 x 39 feet, ell 65 x 14 feet, with basement and a grapery 44 x 16 feet. The land is thoroughly underdrained, is in excellent heart and has upon it over four hundred Pear, Plumb and Apple Trees of choice varieties, in prime health, just developing their bearing qualities. Also more than four thousand Currant and Gooseberry bushes. For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the Proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE W. BROWN.
Rockland, August 4, 1863. 33tf

Rockland Water Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them, will be held at the Company's Office, MONDAY, August 17, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Directors.
M. SUMNER, Clerk.
Rockland, August 3, 1863. 2w33

Piano-Forte Instructor.

THE subscriber, who has taught instrumental music for 10 years

Maine War-Claim Association.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1862.

For the Collection of Bounties and Pensions and the Back Pay of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.

BRANCH OFFICE AT ROCKLAND.

OLIVER G. HALL, ASSISTANT ACTUARY.
OFFICE IN CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

The objects of this Association are to collect with fidelity and dispatch the various claims of our soldiers and sailors and their legal representatives, upon the Government "at a cost simply covering the expense of doing the business," to protect the Government against fraudulent and dishonest practices, and shield those who have deserved well of their country, their families and friends from imposition and extortion.

The standing of the gentlemen who have charge of the business of the association is a sufficient guarantee that its objects will be carried out with fidelity and success.

REV. HORATIO STEBBINS, President.
GEO. F. EMERY, Esq., Secretary.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Hon. J. R. Brown, Hon. Edward Fox, St. John Smith, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Rev. Horatio Stebbins, Hon. J. B. Brown, Hon. Samuel E. Spring, Hon. N. J. Miller, Hon. Phineas Barnes, Oliver Gerrish, Esq., Jacob McLellan, Esq.

NAMES OF GENERAL DIRECTORS.—Rev. Horatio Stebbins, Hon. J. B. Brown, Hon. Edward Fox, Hon. Ether Shepley, Hon. William Willis, Hon. Nathaniel J. Miller, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Hon. William W. Thomas, Hon. Phineas Barnes, Hon. Nathan Cummings, Hon. Samuel E. Spring, Hon. Jedediah Jewett, Hon. Charles Holden, Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, Hon. John Appleton, St. John Smith, Esq., Oliver Gerrish, Esq., Byron Greenough, Esq., Benseliaer Crosby, Esq., Jonas H. Perley, Esq., Harrison J. Libby, Esq., Jacob McLellan, Esq., Charles Staples, Esq., Eben Steele, Esq., Nathaniel F. Deering, Esq., Horatio N. Jose, Esq., Rufus E. Wood, Esq., A. K. Shurtleff, Esq., Newell C. Chase, Esq., Geo. F. Emery, Esq.

Persons in this and adjoining counties having claims upon the Government, may have them promptly secured, at very small expense, through the above Association by presenting their claims, in person or by letter to

OLIVER G. HALL, Assistant Actuary
OF MAINE WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION, ROCKLAND, ME.
Rockland, Dec. 16, 1862. 52tf

NEWS FOR THE MILLION!

ANOTHER

GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED!

GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE.

Dr. J. C. Plumer's PATENT LASTS! AND PATENT BOOTS! Made Thereon.

A. R. BILLS

TAKES pleasure in informing his many friends and patrons that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds and qualities of BOOTS manufactured upon these CELEBRATED LASTS, which are the latest and most improved pattern yet brought before the public.

The Anatomical Last

is truly constructed upon Scientific principles, constructed in accordance with the bony ligamentous conformation of the bottom of the foot, an entirely new principle and a great improvement on the old style of BOOT AND SHOE LASTS.

The principles herein suggested and followed out by careful and patient reasoning and experiment has now for the first time been practically and fully developed and applied. They produce a BOOT and SHOE perfectly comfortable and easy at first, no matter how thick or substantial the soles, and the importance of this for proclamation purposes cannot be exaggerated, and conferring advantages which can be most sensibly appreciated by those who suffer from TENDER FEET.

Those who have once had an opportunity to test the real advantages of these Philosophically made BOOTS will hardly be reconciled to wear any other. As one expletive!!! To all persons who wish to have a neat fitting Boot and one in which they can take SOLID COMFORT I would say try this Last, and they will cry,

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD."

In short, this LAST is MADE TO FIT THE FOOT.

Sample Boots

can be examined and by putting on a Boot any one can but convinced of the decided benefits of the new last.

The finest brands of Stock are worked at this establishment by the best workmen in the State, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. All orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness.

P. S. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share in the future.

Give him an early Call, at

No. 4, Spofford Block, up Stairs.

Rockland, Dec. 19, 1861. 3m52

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington,
(under the Act of 1857.)
76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street.
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches in the into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for prosecuting services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure to them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but ONE of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on twice rejected applications SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Committee of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1862. 1y1

MOFFITT & WATERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening a splendid stock of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND VESTINGS,

for Summer wear, which they are ready to make up in the most approved styles, and warrant to give satisfaction, at prices to suit the times. They also offer a large lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c.,

all of which will be sold at very low prices, remembering that "the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

Ladies looking for cloth for CHILDREN'S wear are requested to examine our stock before making their selection. Remember the old stand at

NO. 2 UNION BLOCK.

N. B. Particular attention given to cutting garments that are to be made out of the shop, and at short notice.

C. G. M'FFITT,
EUGENE WATERS.

Rockland, July 10, 1863.

DIPHTHERIA

AND PAIN.

DR. H. L. FOSS' LINIMENT,

A sure remedy for that terrible scourge DIPHTHERIA. This remedy has been used in a great many cases, and has not been known to fail, when used in the early stages of the disease.

A sure remedy for Pain, whether internal or external—Sold in Rockland, by LEVI M ROBBINS.

November 14, 1862 42tf

Cordage.

ALL Sizes Manilla and Hemp, for sale by
KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
April 1, 1863. 15tf

C. A. HARRINGTON

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

—AND—

CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 3 Wilson & White's Block.

HAVING just returned from BOSTON with a large and desirable

STOCK OF CLOTHS

Consisting of

Broadcloths, Doeskins,

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Vestings, &c., &c.,

He is prepared to make them up for the Spring trade in the latest and most approved styles, and on

The Most Reasonable Terms.

Also, may be found a large assortment of

CUSTOM READY-MADE

CLOTHING

And Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Which will be sold as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Particular attention paid to CUTTING all kinds of GARMENTS at short notice.

C. A. HARRINGTON.
Rockland, April, 11, 1863. 16tf

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

at No. 4 Perry Block, Lime Rock Street,

A Splendid Assortment of

Spring and Summer Millinery.

And Fancy Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles:

Straw, Fancy & Mourning Bonnets

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS of all descriptions.

HATS,

in great variety.

100 DOZEN SHAKER HOODS

Which will be sold from 30 to 35 cents.

Hosiery and Gloves,

ALSO,—KNITTING and TIDY COTTON, WOOLEN YARN, ZEPHYR and GERMAN WORSTED in great variety.

HOOD and SHETLAND YARNS.

Embroidering Materials,

Such as SADDLER'S and EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo Moravian and Nun's Cotton, Linen Floss, Gold Braid, and other small articles too numerous to mention.

WHITE GOODS,

Lawns, Cambrics, Brilliants, Muslin, Crimpolins, Marseilles, and a general assortment of other goods usually kept in such an establishment.

AGENT FOR

FRENCH and AMERICAN HAIR WORK,

of the best manufacture in the United States, which he keeps constantly on hand or orders at short notice.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.

H. HATCH.
Rockland, April, 23 1863. 18tf

Notice.

THE Committee on Claims and Accounts will be in session at the CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, the first FRIDAY of every month until otherwise ordered.

PHILO THURSTON,
C. L. ALLEN, } Committee.
R. M. PILLSBURY,
Rockland, April 3, 1863. 15t

FIRE INSURANCE.

E. H. COCHRAN'S

INSURANCE AGENCY,

Berry Block, Rockland, Maine.
(Over E. Barrett's Dry Goods Store.)

E. H. COCHRAN will take risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Finishing Risks on buildings in process of construction, and all other insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of losses.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford Connecticut. Incorporated 1819.
Paid up Capital $1,500,000. Assets over $2,000,000.
E. G. Ripley, Pres't. S. J. Hendee, Sec'y.

Home Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $1,000,000. Assets about $1,600,000.
Chas. J. Martin, President.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice Pres't. John McGee, Sec'y.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Connecticut.
Paid up Capital $700,000. Assets nearly $1,000,000.
H. Huntington, Pres't. T. C. Allyn, Sec'y.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Springfield, Mass.
Paid up Capital $200,000. Assets over $400,000.
Edmond Freeman, Pres't. Wm. Conner, Jr. Sec'y.

Lorillard Insurance Company.
New York City. Paid up Capital $500,000.
Carlisle Norwood, Pres't. John C. Mills, Sec'y.
John C. Goodridge, Manager of Agency Department.

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.
Pittsfield, Mass. Paid up Capital $200,000.
E. H. Kellogg, Pres't. J. N. Dunham, Sec'y.

Maine Insurance Company.
Augusta, Maine. Paid up Capital $75,000
John L. Cutler, Pres't. Joseph H. Williams, Sec'y.

New England Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital $200,000.
G. D. Jewett, President. R. A. Johnson, Sec'y.

Home Insurance Company.
New Haven, Conn. Paid up Capital $200,000.
D. R. Satterlee, President. Charles Wilson, Sec'y.

City Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Paid Capital $250,000.

Hampden Insurance Company.
Springfield, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

Conway Insurance Company.
Boston, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

Charter Oak Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Capital $300,000.

Holyoke Mutual Insurance Company.
Salem. Capital and Assets $300,000.

Thomaston Mutual Insurance Company.
Thomaston, Maine.
Atwood Levensaler, Pres't. Wm. R. Keith, Sec'y.

Penobscot Mutual Insurance Company.
Bangor, Maine.
E. L. Hamlin, Pres't. B. Plummer, Sec'y.
December 4, 1862 50tf

U. S. Revenue Stamps.

A FULL Supply constantly on hand, for sale by
KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
May 23, 1863. 22.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY

PENSIONS,

BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY

SECURED FOR

Wounded or Disabled Soldiers, or

WIDOWS,

MINOR CHILDREN, or

DEPENDENT MOTHERS or

Sisters of Soldiers dying of Wounds or disease contracted in the Service.

☞ Charges as low as any other responsible Agent or "WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION."

☞ No charge unless successful. Advice or information given gratuitously to Soldiers or their representatives.

A. S. RICE, Agent,
Berry Block, Cor. Lime Rock & Main Sts.
ROCKLAND, MAINE
February, 6, 1862. 7tf

Coal Oil.

FIRST QUALITY COAL OIL, Selling at the very lowest price, at
KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
Rockland Jan. 23, 1863. 5tf

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eides, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much-esteemed lady of Bennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.

DR. AYER: I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis*, and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

DR. AYER—My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrell, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

AGENTS,—C. P. FESSENDEN, F. G. COOK, J. S. HALL, A. CO., LEVI M. ROBBINS, Rockland; A. D. Almond, W. M. Cook, Thomaston; J. T. Dana, Damariscotta; Jas Perry, Camden; C. Young, Jr., Rockport, W. L. Allen, & Co., Bangor, and W. F. Phillips, Portland. Wholesale Agents.

September 18, 1862. 16ly

FAMILY DYE COLORS,

FOR

Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Cotton Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel,

WITH PERFECT FAST COLORS.

LIST OF COLORS.—Black, Dark Brown, Snuff Brown, Light Brown, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Dark Green, Light Green, Pink, Purple, Slate, Crimson, Salmon, Scarlet, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Yellow, Light Yellow, Orange Magenta, Solferino, French Blue, Royal Purple, Violet.

These Dye Colors are expressly for family use, having been perfected at great expense, after many years in study and experiment. The good are ready to wear in from one to three hours' time. The process is simple, and any one can use the dyes with perfect success.

GREAT ECONOMY!

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

In every family there will be found more or less of wearing apparel which could be dyed, and made to look as well as new. Many articles thus become a little worn, soiled, or out of style, are thrown aside. By using these Dyes, they can be changed to any color or shade in a very short time, at a small expense. You can have a number of shades from the same dye, from the lightest shade to the full color, by following the directions on the inside of package.

At every store where these Dyes are sold, can be seen samples of each color, on silk and wool.

All who have used these Family Dye Colors pronounce them to be a most useful, economical and perfect article.

Numerous testimonials could be given from ladies who have used these Dyes; but in this case it is not required, as its real value and usefulness are found upon one trial.

Manufactured by **HOWE & STEVENS,** Practical Chemist, 358 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every City and Town.

February 28, 1863, 10m

CERTAIN CURE

In all cases, or No Charges Made.

DR. DOW is consulted daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. as above, upon all difficult and chronic diseases of every name and nature, having by his unwearied attention and extraordinary success gained a reputation which calls patients from all parts of the country to obtain advice.

Among the physicians in Boston none stand higher in the profession than the celebrated DR. DOW, No. 7 Endicott street, Boston. Those who need the services of an experienced physician and surgeon should give him a call.

P. S. Dr Dow imparts and has for sale a new article called the French secret. Order by mail. Two for $1, and a red stamp.

April 17, 1863. 1y17

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

To Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, Suppression and other menstrual derangements, are all treated upon new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariable certain is this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women and children, than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1835, having confined his whole attention to an office practice, for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain four red stamps, or they will not be answered.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

April 17, 1863. 1y17

New Orleans Sugar.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, a nice article, for sale by
KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
May 16, 1863. 21tf

New Lot of

HOOP SKIRTS!

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE

Manufacturers,

And made to our order of heavy Elastic Steel, wide tapes with every spring fastened and kid bound, making the neatest and most durable SKIRT ever sold in this city, at

A. J. SHAW & CO.'S.

Rockland, April 10, 1863. 16tf

CLOAKS.

A LARGE Assortment of CLOAKS and SHAWLS, just received. Also

Cloaks Manufactured to Order,

Of Desirable

CLOAKING GOODS,

Which we keep constantly on hand, and which we sell by the yard at LOW PRICES.

Particular attention paid to the cutting and Manufacture of Children's Garments.

A. J. SHAW & Co.

Rockland, April 23, 1863. 16tf

STAMPING DONE FOR BRAIDING LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

A. J. SHAW & Co.
Rockland, April 23, 1863. 16tf.

Shawls! Shawls!

Another Large lot of

SHAWLS,

Just received, consisting of

25

New and Desirable Styles,

To be sold as LOW as the LOWEST

Don't buy a Shawl until you have seen these NEW PATTERNS.

A. J. SHAW & CO.
Rockland June 6, 1863. 24tf

THE PEOPLE'S

No. 1 SPEAR BLOCK,

Is the Place to Buy your

DRY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes.

If you wish to SAVE MONEY, you can get as much or more for the SAME MONEY than at any other establishment in this city.

We are constantly receiving

New and Desirable Goods,

from BOSTON and NEW YORK.

CALL and SEE before purchasing elsewhere.

C. F. KITTREDGE.
Rockland, May 1, 1863 18tf

U. S. COAST SURVEY.

Llooyd's New Steel Plate

RAILROAD MAP

—OF THE—

United States and Canadas.

MAP OF LOWER MISSISSIPPI.
MAP OF VIRGINIA.
MAP OF SOUTHERN COAST.
MAP OF TENNESSEE.
MAP OF KENTUCKY.

These maps are superior to anything of the kind ever before published by the United States Government. For sale by

J. WAKEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Rockland.

Map of the Mississippi.

J. T. Lloyd, the New York Map publisher, has just issued a splendid map of the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Gulf showing all the plantations, cities, towns, landings, railroads, fortifications, islands, cut-offs, sand-bars, and which is accurate and reliable in every particular. The Naval Department has approved it and purchased a supply for the use of the Mississippi fleet. Price in sheets $1.00. It can be obtained at the bookstore of J. Wakefield & Co., who also have Lloyds other map publications for sale.

I. M. GILMAN, South St. George,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE.
March 26, 1862. 14tf

DR. MARSHALL'S

Headache and Catarrh Snuff.

THIS Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. DEAFNESS has been removed by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians and is used with great success and satisfaction every where.

More than twenty-five years' experience has proved its great value; and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

☞ A fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES HOWEN, is on every bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

March 28, 1863 1y14

WILLIAM M. M'LEAN,

SHIP BROKER.

—AND—

Commisson Merchant,

41 WATER STREET,
Saint John, N. B.

European Deal, West India and Coastwise Lumber and Coal Freights procured from all ports in British Provinces.
Agent at Rockland, HUDSON J. HEWETT, Esq.
March 7, 1863. 6m14

EPHRAIM W. BARTLETT,

Manufacturer of and Wholesaler Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES

AND RUBBERS,

SOLE LEATHER, WAX LEATHER,

French and American Calf Skins,

Linings, Bindings.

Kid and Goat Stock, Rubber Goring

Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails and Shoe Tools of all kinds,

AT THE BROOK, MAIN ST.
Rockland, September 2, 1861 3tf

Fishermen's

HOOKS, and Lines, Trawl Hooks and Ganging Roots and Oil Clothes, at the Brook.
20tf H. H. CRIE.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

A GOOD lot of Crockery and Glass Ware, Kerosene Lamps, &c., at the Brook.
22tf H. H. CRIE.

SAILORS'

BEDDING, Oil Clothes, Hats, Belts, Knives, Palms, &c., at the Brook.
6tf H. H. CRIE.

Camden Crackers.

FRESH from the Bakery, constantly on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail, by
W. O. FULLER, Agent for said Bakery.
Spear Block, Rockland.
Rockland, March 7, 1863. 11tf

Sale of Public Lands.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, June 1, 1863.

IN pursuance of law as defined in chapter 5, section 32, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, approved February 5, and March 25, 1863, I hereby give notice that the following schedule of Lands will be offered for sale on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon on the first day of September next, at the Land Office, at a price per acre not less than the minimum fixed in the advertised list.

The sale to be by sealed proposals in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing chapter and section, which require that ten per centum of the minimum price of the township or part thereof, shall accompany each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part of and be allowed in the cash payment to be made upon the township or tract purchased.

The person making the highest bid above the minimum price shall be declared the purchaser, and on payment of one-third of the purchase money in cash including the ten per cent of the minimum price deposited, the Land Agent shall make out and deliver to him a conditional deed, in the usual form of State deeds, of the tract by him purchased, taking for the remainder of the purchase money, three promissory notes for equal sums, payable annually in one, two and three years, with interest, and a bond with sufficient surety for the payment of a fair stumpage of all timber cut thereon, to be applied to the payment of the notes.

"The sum deposited by any other bidder, who does not become a purchaser, may be withdrawn by him at any time after the bids are declared and recorded."

Township, Number, and Range.	No. of Acres.	Minimum Price per Acre.	Minimum Sum required.
AROOSTOOK COUNTY.			
S E 1-4 18, R 12 W E L S,	5533	$0 25	$1383 25
N W 1-4 11, R 13 do	5563	40	2225 20
S W 1-4 do do	5563	40	2225 20
S E 1-4 do do	5563	40	2225 20
N E 1-4 do do	5563	40	2225 20
S E 1-4 16 R 3, do	5607	25	1252 00
E 1-2 17 R 9 do estimated	9000	30	2700 00
W 1-2 do do	5200	30	1515 00
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.			
N W 1-4 10 R 13, W E L S,	5563	$0 30	$1668 90
N W 1-4 10 R 14 do	5540	25	1382 50
S W 1-4 do do	5540	25	1382 50
S E 1-4 do do	5540	25	1382 50
N E 1-4 do do	5540	25	1382 50
N W 1-4 R 9, N W P,	5510	10	551 00
S W 1-4 do do	5510	10	551 00
S E 1-4 do do	5510	10	551 00
N E 1-4 do do	5510	10	551 00
PENOBSCOT COUNTY.			
N W 1-4 4 R 7, W E L S,	5510	$0 25	$1377 50
N E 1-4 do do	5510	25	1377 50
N W, S W, and part N E quarter 5 R 6, W E L S, subject to right of cutting twelve hundred thousand feet of spruce, under receive in favor of Sam'l B. Gilman, which right expires March 11, 1868.	15142	15	2271 30
W 1-2 3 R 8, W E L S.	11020	20	2204 00
SOMERSET COUNTY.			
*N W 1-4 6, R 16, W E L S,	5640	$0 50	$2820 00
*S W 1-4 do do	5640	50	2820 00
*N E 1-4 do do	5610	25	1410 00
N W 1-4 5 R 16,	5164	35	1806 40
S W 1-4 do do	5165	45	2067 20
S W 1-4 3, R 3, N B K P,	5510	25	1377 50
OXFORD COUNTY.			
N 1-2 3, R 4 W B K P,	11020	$1 25	$13775 00
S W 1-4 2 R 4, do	5520	50	2755 00
S E 1-4 do do	5520	50	2755 00
FRANKLIN COUNTY.			
N W 1-4 1, R 7 W B K P,	4800	$0 15	$720 00
S W 1-4 2, do do	4800	15	720 00
S E 1-4 2, do do	4800	15	720 00
N E 1-4 2, do do	4800	15	720 00

*Permitted till May 1868—stumpage to inure to the benefit of the purchaser.

HIRAM CHAPMAN, Land Agent.
June 20, 1863. 11w26

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. DOW continues to be consulted at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, on all diseases of a PRIVATE OR DELICATE NATURE.

By a long course of study and practical experience of unlimited extent, Dr. D has now the gratification of presenting the unfortunate with remedies that have never since he first introduced them, failed to cure the most alarming cases of

GONORRHŒA AND SYPHILIS.

Beneath his treatment, all the traces of venereal and impure blood, Impotency, Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Ulcers, pain and distress in the regions of procreation, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Hydrocele, Abscesses, Humors frightful Swellings, and the long train of horrible symptoms attending this class of disease are made to become as harmless as the simplest ailings of a child.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. D. Devotes a great part of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret and solitary habit, which ruins the body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for business or society. Some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, are Weakness of the Back and limbs, Dizziness of the Head, Dimness of sight, Palpitation of the heart, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Derangement of the digestive functions, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion of society, self-distrust, timidity, &c., are among the evils produced. Such persons should before contemplating matrimony, consult a physician of experience, and be at once restored to health and happiness.

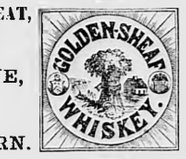
Patients who wish to remain under Dr. Dow's treatment a few days or weeks, will be furnished with pleasant rooms, and charges for board moderate.

Medicines sent to all parts of the country, with full directions for use, on receiving description of your cases.—Dr. Dow has also for sale the French Capotte, warranted the best preventive. Order by mail. Three for $1, and a red stamp.

April 17, 1863. 1y17

Wheat, Rye, Corn.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN.



WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been engaged for the last twenty years in the importation and sale of Wines and Spirits, now finds from this experience that real

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

when made, as it ought to be, from

WHEAT, RYE AND CORN,

is without doubt the most healthful and medicinal Spirit that can be used. Having determined to make the sale of this article a speciality in his business, he has accepted the

General Selling Agency for a large Distillery in Bourbon County, Kentucky,

and in future will sell, under the brand of

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY, manufactured from the BEST SELECTED GRAINS, and made in the most careful manner.

This celebrated Whiskey will be put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and offered to the Trade by his Travelling Agents throughout the country, and also kept on hand in his warehouse in Boston, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.

Individuals desirous of procuring a pure, reliable article of BOURBON WHISKEY at a reasonable price, have only to inquire of any respectable Grocer or Druggist for "GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKEY," or send their orders for any quantity required to the General Depot for Retail,

91 Washington Street, Boston.

Each bottle is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box, to ensure its safe transportation.

C. A. RICHARDS,
GENERAL AGENT.

For sale by F. G. COOK, and L. M. ROBBINS, Rockland; WM. M. COOK, Thomaston.

Boston, May 16, 1863. 6m

Change of Proprietors

—IN THE—

NEW BAKERY.

***A. RISING, Propr